The New-York Times.

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THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Victory at Fayetteville.

Official Dispatch from Gen. Curtis.

Desperate Bravery of the National Forces.

The Rebel Loss Much Heavier Than Ours.

Gens. Blunt and Herron Commended for Their Gallantry.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The official dispatch of the battle of Fayetteville has been received at the headquarters of the army here:

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 9, 1862.

Major-Gen. Halleck, General-in-Chief, Washington:

My forces of the Army of the Frontier united near Fayetteville, in the midst of a hard-fought battle.

Gen. BLUNT had sustained his position at Cane Hill until Saturday night, when the enemy, twenty-five thousand strong, under Gen. HINDMAN, attempted a flank movement on his left, to prevent the arrival of Gen. HERRON's forces, which had been approaching for four days, by forced marches.

On Sunday, about 10 A. M., the enemy attacked Gen. HERRON near Fayetteville, who, by gallant and desperate fighting, held him in check for three hours, until Gen. BLUNT's Division came up and attacked him in the rear.

The fight continued desperately until dark.

Our troops then bivouacked on the battle-field, while the enemy retreated across the Boston Mountains.

The loss on both sides is heavy, but is much the greatest on the side of the enemy, our artillery creating terrible slaughter in their greater numbers.

The enemy had greatly the advantage in position.

Among the enemy's killed is Col. STEIN, formerly Brigadier-General of the Missouri State Guards.

Both Gens. BLUNT and HERRON deserve special commendation for their gallantry in the battle of Fayetteville, Ark.

S. R. CURTIS,
Major-General Commanding.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

The Rebels Still Actively at Work on Their Fortifications.

OUR SPECIAL ARMY CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

A special dispatch from the TIMES correspondent, with Gen. HOOKER, says that the rebels continue active work on their fortifications, though it is regarded as a ruse to conceal their movement toward Richmond.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC,
Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Gen. BURNSIDE, to-day, visited Gens. SUMNER and HOOKER's commands. The troops on parade uproarously cheered him as he passed.

The energy of the Quartermasters of Commissaries has placed the army in such a condition that no want can be anticipated for some time to come. The hardness of the roads, and the increased facilities on the railroad, have enabled the Quartermaster's Department to bring forward from the shipping points a large amount of supplies above the daily consumption. Should the army be put in motion at any hour, these departments will be found in excellent condition.

A large number of officers are daily arriving from furloughs and resuming their active duties in camp.

There has been considerable change of position of several army corps within the past few days, foreshadowing future movements of importance.

It is stated to-day by reliable observers that the enemy have one hundred and eight guns in position on the south side of the Rappahannock, some of which are of heavy calibre.

PROBABLY A FALSE REPORT.

The Washington *Star* has this paragraph:

"We do not believe the story alleging the capture by the rebels of 150 wagons loaded with ammunition, &c., on the road between Alexandria and Fairfax, in the latter part of last week. The truth of the matter, we apprehend, is as follows, viz.: On Friday last 74 wagons, loaded principally with forage, and, perhaps, some ammunition, accompanied by a considerable pontoon train, were dispatched from here, overland, to join Gen. BURNSIDE's army; all under escort of two companies of dragoons. They camped the first (Friday) night at Cameron Run, four miles out of Alexandria. By daybreak about twenty-five of the teamsters had deserted, alleging that they had been unable to get their pay. Other teamsters were promptly sent to the train from this city, and it is known to have proceeded on its way that evening. Since then, nothing has been heard from it to justify the idea that its progress was interfered with by the rebels. It is known that cavalry were sent out from BURNSIDE's army to meet and expedite it. So this story of its capture is altogether improbable."

GEN. SUMNER'S GRAND DIVISION.

The Supply Trains—Stafford Court-house in Ruins—Virginia Aristocracy, &c.

STAFFORD COURT-HOUSE, VA., EIGHT MILES FROM THE POTOMAC, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

A portion of our forces still remain here to guard and hurry forward the heavy supply train which, owing to the unexpected and prompt orders for marching, could not be made ready to proceed with the army proper. Did the rebel cavalry who hang on our rear know of the rich stores thus left behind, they would be strongly tempted to essay their capture. Such an effort would, however, prove unavailing.

This little Virginia hamlet, which has figured so conspicuously during the rebellion, again assumes prominence on account of having been the headquarters of Gen. FRANKLIN, commander of the Left Grand Division of the Army of Virginia. The place now presents a scene of utter ruin. Dwellings, formerly occupied by the better class are deserted, and the surrounding negro huts have been consumed, timber by timber, in the camp fires of the Union soldiers. The once neat Court-house stands by the road-side a monument to treason and rebellion, deprived of its white picket fence, stripped of window blinds, cases and dome, walls defaced by various hyeroglyphics, the Judge's bench a target for the "expectorating Yankee;" the circular inclosure occupied by the jury was besmeared with mud, and valuable documents, of every description scattered about the floor and yard—it is, indeed, a sad picture of what an infatuated people will bring upon themselves. In one corner of the yard stands a house of records, in which were deposited all the important deeds and papers pertaining to this section for a generation past. When our advance entered the building, they were found lying about the floor to the depth of fifteen inches or more around the door-steps and in the door-yard. It is impossible to estimate the inconvenience and losses which will be incurred by this wholesale destruction of deeds, claims, mortgages, &c. I learned that a squadron of exasperated cavalry, who passed this way not long since committing the mischief. The jail across the way, where many a poor fugitive has doubtless been imprisoned for striking out for freedom, is now used as a guard-house. As I write, the bilious countenance of a culprit is peeping through the iron grates of a window, who, may be, is atoning for having invaded a hen-roost or bagged an unsuspecting pig. Our soldiers have rendered animal life almost extinct in this part of the Old Diminion. Indeed, wherever the army goes, there can be heard on every side the piercing wail of expiring pork, the plaintive lowing of a stricken bovine or suppressed cry of an unfortunate gallinacious.

Yesterday, for the first time since leaving Harper's Ferry, I met with an evidence of the old time aristocracy, of which the present race of Virginians boast so much and possess so little. About four miles from here, standing remote and alone in the centre of a dense wood, I found an antiquated house of worship, reminding one of the old heathen temples hidden in the recesses of some deep forest, whither the followers after unknown gods were wont to repair for worship or to consult the oracles. On every side are seen venerable trees overtowering its not unpretentious steeple. The structure is built of brick (probably brought from England,) in the form of a cross semi-gothic, with entrances on three sides, and was erected in the year 1794. On entering, the first object which attracted my attention was the variously carved pulpit, about twenty-five feet from the floor, with a winding staircase leading to it. Beneath were the seats for the attendants, who, in accordance with the customs of the old English Episcopacy, waited upon the dominie. The floor is of stone, a large cross of granite lying in the centre, where the broad aisles intersect. To the left of this is a square inclosure for the vestrymen, whose names are written on the north side of the building. The reader, if acquainted with Virginia pedigrees, will recognize in them some of the oldest and most honorable names of the State—Thomas Fitzhugh, John Lee, Peter Hedgman, Moot Doniphan, John Mercer, Henry Tyler, Wm. Mountjoy, John Fitzhugh, John Peyton. On the north hall are four large tablets containing Scriptural quotations. Directly beneath is a broad flag-stone on which is engraved with letters of gold, "In memory of the House of Moncure." This smacks of royalty. Parallel to it lies a tombstone with the following inscription:

"Sacred to the memory of WILLIAM ROBISON, the fourth son of H. and E. MONCURE, of *Windsor Forest*, born the 27th of January, 1806, and died 13th of April, 1828, of a pulmonary disease, brought on by exposure to the cold climate of Philadelphia, where he had gone to prepare himself for the practice of medicine. Possessed of a mind strong and vigorous, and of a firmness of spirit a stranger to fear, he died manifesting that nobleness of soul which characterized him while living, the brightest promise of his parents, and the fondest hopes of their afflicted family."

Led, doubtless, by the expectation of discovering buried valuables, some one has removed the stone from its original position, and excavated the earth beneath. Close by to the entrance on the north side are three inclosed graves, where sleep those of another generation. The brown, moss-covered tombstones appear in strong contrast to a plain pine board at the head of a fresh-made grave alongside, and bearing the following inscription: "HENRY BASLER, Company H, One Hundred and Eighteenth Pennsylvania Volunteers." Several privates, and even officers, during our stay here, have exhibited their want of veneration for this interesting relic of the past by scribbling their names on the walls.

On learning of this fact, Adjutant KEITH, of Gen. PRATT's Staff, encamped in the vicinity, ordered each one of these officers before leaving to proceed to the building, and obliterate their "mark," an example worthy of imitation in similar cases of defacement.

While journeying recently from Fredericksburgh to this place, I halted at a small hovel by the wayside for a drink of water. Entering, I found the only occupant to be a superannuated negress, in the seventy-ninth year of her age, who, as she expressed, "having become too old a critter to do nothing, had been turned out here to die." Further conversation disclosed the fact that she belonged to JAMES ASHBY, a brother of the late famous General of that name. She related much that was of interest concerning the ASHBY family. There were three brothers of them—JAMES, TURNER and RICHARD, (commonly known as DICK,) raised in the vicinity of Front Royal, and all now in their graves. JAMES, who was her master, moved to this vicinity when a young man, and acquired a large estate, and died a year ago last February; TURNER, the General, who, when a boy, was admired by every one for his manly bearing, and in later chivalric deeds was killed in the battle of Cross Keys; DICK, the remaining and youngest brother, was shot in a skirmish just prior to the last battle of Bull Run. After the death of her master the younger slaves were sold and sent South. "Though I hab raised," she said, "the children to manhood, (eleven sons among the number,) all of whom hab been torn away from me; and hab worked hard all my life for massa, his heirs wouldn't lef me stay in the house, but sent me here with a little hog and hominy, to live and die alone." Three times she had herself hoed the little patch of corn in front of the hut, gathered and husked it. On my inquiring if she was "Union," she replied: "I'se partial to Yankees; but some of dem is mighty rogues. Dem ar low class people steal all my things. Two came along last week, and showed me twenty-five cents for some hoe-cake, which I gib dem; and, bless you, chile, when dey come to pay, felt in all de pockets and couldn't find the money; but, God bless you, chile, dey knew all de time where it was; but, chile, the Southrons are just as bad."

She recounted, with tears in her eyes, the manner in which her youngest son had been dragged away. He had been sick for some time; but when word came that the Union forces were advancing, they tied his legs, and placing him in a cart, drove off toward Richmond; but he never reached there, having died in the streets of Olean. I left "Aunt Sophie" more fully convinced than ever that the cruelties and wrongs which grow out of Slavery have not been overdrawn.

This will be my last letter from Stafford. I hope to date my next from beyond the banks of the Rappahannock.

J.

Letter from Acquia Creek—An Immense Amount of War Material Collected, &c.

AQUIA CREEK, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862.

An immense amount of war material is now being collected here. It is doubtless the intention of Government to make this place a permanent base of supplies for the army of Virginia proper. Its fine harbor, ease of accessibility for gunboats and nearness to Washington, render it the best point on the coast for this purpose.

There is as yet but one road leading from the mainland to the steamboat wharf. This, in addition to being very narrow, runs through a marshy spot abounding in innumerable quicksands and sinkholes which have entrapped many an unlucky rider in attempting to pass by a train of wagons. Day before yesterday, your correspondent was so unfortunate as to bring up in one of them. I felt the ground giving way beneath my horse's feet, but, unlike "Neighbor Pliable," when in the slough of Despond, thought it best not to turn back. Every step, however, carried us in deeper and deeper, until suddenly I found myself sinking rapidly with a speedy prospect of going under. Leaping over the animal's head, I grasped the bit firmly and succeeded in extricating him from the perilous position. Another moment more and the mud would have been even with his mane. No sooner had we reached *terra firma* than the beast turned a most knowing look upon his thickly coated sides and then upon the quagmire, as much as to say, "Government should widen the present or build another road, if I am expected to carry intelligence for the people;" pricked up his ears and broke for the woods.

There is now being constructed on the narrow neck of land opposite here an extensive wharf for the purpose, I am informed, of landing live stock. Instead of bringing cattle from Washington and other places, as the army may require them, large droves will at once be shipping to this point, fed and kept in proper condition for slaughtering. Animals transported here from time to time as they are needed, in overcrowded boats, (seven died *en route* out of one load of fifty this week,) feverish and overheated, are unfit to become beef for several days at best, which cannot be granted under the present arrangement.

An incident which recently transpired near here is worthy of recording, illustrating, as it does, the coolness and courage with which some of the Virginia women are endowed. A cavalry straggler, after vainly ransacking the out-buildings of a plantation in search of corn, approached the door in which a young lady was standing, and demanded that "some of the grain, which he knew was concealed in the house, should be given him." "We have none," was the reply. "Stand aside until I go in and see for myself," he rudely retorted, at the same time whipping out of its sheath a heavy Colt's revolver. No sooner done than the fair girl planted herself firmly in the doorway, drew a small repeater from her bosom, and, deliberately aiming it at the rascal's head, exclaimed: "Approach one step further toward this house and you are a dead man." Cowed and baffled by such an exhibition of bravery, the trooper turned on his heel and left. It may, perhaps, be interesting for him to learn that the maiden who placed such a summary check upon his thieving propensities is the intended of GEORGE B. DAVIS, a nephew of JEFF.'s, and discharges her pocket-pistol with an accuracy which has made her famous in this locality.

J.

GEN. SIGEL'S RESERVE DIVISION.

Camp Life in Winter—Soldiers' Quarters—Joe Johnson's Huts in Use—The Court of Inquiry—An Examining Board for Cavalry Officers.

CENTREVILLE, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

To-day we have one of the most severe storms of the season. Snow has been falling rapidly since 8 o'clock this morning, and the ground everywhere is covered to the depth of between four or five inches. Of course all military operations hereabouts are at a stand-still, and officers and men are busily engaged in an effort to make themselves as comfortable as circumstances will permit. The log cabins, erected at this point last Winter by Gen. JOE JOHNSTON's Division, are now brought into requisition, and afford comfortable quarters, so far as they go. The enemy, in the construction of these cabins, exhibited, if not a degree of ingenuity, at least a decent regard for their own comfort. A description of the one in which I now have a temporary abode will answer for all of the kind that have been permitted to stand, most of them having been taken down from time to time and the timber used for firewood. The one in which I now write is made of logs flattened on two sides and one laid above another; the inequalties between these pieces are filled in with sticks and mud to keep out the air. It is 16 feet long, 12 feet wide and about 6 feet high at the eaves, with a roof some 4 feet higher in the centre, and covered with roughly-made shingles or slabs, evidently split out with an ordinary ax. At one end is a huge fire-place, which reminds one more of the log cabins generally constructed in new settlements in a more northerly latitude. One opening at the side answers for the double purpose of a place for admitting light and a place of egress and ingress. As this establishment is occupied by a very select party, we boast of what but few others possess in their huts, a brick hearth. Unfortunately there are not huts enough to accommodate all the troops; but these, with tents only to sleep under, have managed, by numerous little ingenious contrivances to make themselves more comfortable than they supposed they could before being forced by that mother of invention, necessity. Many of the tents have floors, made either of barrel staves, boards, or limbs of trees; a trench outside carries off all surplus water, and slips of boards, or logs, placed at the sides of the tent, make it snug and warm. Not a few have an arrangement of some kind for heating their little apartment. The most common arrangement for this purpose is a small fire-place, and to be economical in space, this is placed at the back of and outside the tent. The tent is cut open at the centre to the height of the fire-place and fastened to it. The chimnies—generally six feet high—and fire-places, many of them, display much ingenuity on the part of the builder. It is no difficult task for any person to throw up a rough fire-place and chimney, where all the necessary materials and tools are to be had; but to construct such an affair out of barrels, sticks, stones and mud, without any other tools than an axe and a spade, is quite another matter. Yet it is done, and there is quite a rivalry among the men in this branch of soldiering. In no place, perhaps, is order more strikingly developed in man than in camp. The man of order, no matter under what circumstances he may be placed, is always surrounded by an air of comfort, to which others less favored are entire strangers. His magic touch gives grace and even beauty to the roughest exterior; it can be seen in the construction and arrangement of a cabin as well as the palace. Your man of order is quite as distinguishable marching through mud and slush, or in camp on a dismal day like this, for instance, as he would be parading Broadway some pleasant Summer afternoon. He is not of the common herd, and yet it is impossible to tell exactly wherein he differs from his counterpart. As I look abroad over this camp, I see some tents that even have an air of elegance about their exterior, and others that are just the reverse; and yet it is impossible to definitely point out wherein exists the difference. As order is one of the first lessons a soldier has to learn, not the least interesting portion of camp life is to watch its development in different men, and no better opportunity has been afforded for a test in this respect than the present inclement weather. But it is one of those matters which, to be appreciated, must be seen—the photographic art even failing to give a correct idea, and how can I be expected to be more truthful with pen and ink?

A COURT OF INQUIRY.

Simultaneously with the storm, too, is made known the fact that Gen. SIGEL has demanded a Court of Inquiry to investigate the aspersions upon his character as a military man, first promulgated by Gen. POPE, and embodied in the recent official report of Gen. HALLECK. I presume Gen. SIGEL will be granted at last an opportunity to disprove the calumnies that have for a long time past been circulated in private circles to his discredit. The semi-charges are now placed in a tangible shape, and are put forward from such a high quarter, that the opportunity to disprove them—long sought for by the party most interested,—cannot longer be withheld. If I mistake not, this investigation will blow up a storm that will not be easily arranged, unless full and ample justice is meted out to those, who, to gratify personal malice, have abused, not only the confidence of the Chief Magistrate, but of the nation in its hour of greatest trial. While there are no man worshipers in this corps, still there is a deep-seated feeling extant, particularly among the German portion of the corps, that the Commanding-General has been wantonly and ruthlessly assailed, and without reasonable cause, and through this means has been prevented from accomplishing the work which he has so frequently urged upon the Government to permit him to perform. But the day is breaking. Let those tremble who have come to fear the exposure of their conduct.

A Board of Officers has recently been convened at Fairfax Court-house, to examine any officers attached to the cavalry service in this corps, who may not be considered by themselves or others, competent to discharge the duties of the office to which they are commissioned. The Board consists of the following named Officers: Lieut.-Col. F. NAZER, Fourth New-York Cavalry; Major C. M. KNOX, Ninth New-York Cavalry; Capt. G. B. MERRITT, First Maryland Cavalry. The gentlemen composing the Board are well known, and among the most efficient Cavalry officers attached to this corps, and will not hesitate to discharge the unpleasant duty imposed upon them, impartially. The cavalry service is not exempt from the same incubus that for so long a time kept the infantry service in the background, and it is to be hoped that all of the really incompetent officers will be requested to step aside to give place to more competent men. These can readily be found in the ranks of almost every company in the service.

The Storm—The Troops at Chantilly—Their Quarters—Ready for a Move—Ladies in Camp—Gen. McLean—Col. Wyndham.

CHANTILLY, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862.

It is now Saturday evening, and the snow-storm that burst upon us rather suddenly yesterday morning still continues, but the mercury is falling and the fury of the storm is spent. This morning I rode alone from Centreville to this place, through the woods, and a dismal ride it was. Cold, bleak and blustering as it was, a ride of five miles on horseback has at no time any particular attraction, but this was peculiarly unpleasant, because no human being could be seen the whole distance, and the snow had covered all the different roads, so there was nothing to guide me in the right direction; as a consequence I was much longer on the road than I would have been under ordinary circumstances.

MEN AND HORSES UNDER COVER.

The troops at this point have not gone into Winter quarters, nor do many of them desire or expect to do so. As at Centreville, the infantry and cavalry have made the best temporary arrangements possible for protection against the weather. Fortunately, there are forests of pine trees at hand, and these have been used freely in the construction of huts for the men and sheds for the horses. Although no arrangements had previously been made for the horses, the whole of the cavalry brigade commanded by Col. WYNDHAM, of the First New-Jersey Regiment, was yesterday put under cover. The sheds, constructed of poles and pine boughs, make quite as comfortable quarters as the ordinary stables in the colder latitudes. Other brigades are to-day imitating the example set them by this command. Mentioning Col. WYNDHAM's name, reminds me that an effort is being made to obtain for him a Brigadier-General's commission to command cavalry, and it is to be hoped that New-Jersey will not permit his claims to promotion to be passed by in silence. He is not only a cavalry officer by profession—having seen fifteen years' service abroad, and lastly commanding a brigade under GARIBALDI in Italy—but during the present war has been constantly on duty in the front, except for about three months when he occupied apartments in the Libby Prison at Richmond, having been captured at Harrisonburgh last Spring while making a charge at the head of his regiment.

GEN. M'LANE.

Col. McLANE, of Ohio, who has just been promoted to the position of Brigadier-General, has donned the uniform pertaining to his rank, but the duties pertaining thereto he has been discharging for many months past, so that the position is not a new one to him. He wears his honors with becomieg modesty, and his promotion has given very general satisfaction throughout the whole corps, because he is recognized and respected by all as a man in every relation of life, and the Government that recognizes the services of such men honors itself more than the recipient of its favors.

LADIES IN CAMP.

Our camp at the present time is enlivened by the presence of quite a number of ladies—the wives of officers—and the fact of their being here, and that others have been sent for, would seem to indicate the general opinion that this corps will go into Winter quarters soon. But such is not the fact. It will be kept in readiness to move at a moment to any point. Prominent among the ladies present are the Princess Psalm-Psalm, wife of the Colonel of the Eighth New-York; Mrs. Col. Von Gilsa, Forty-first New-York; Mrs. Gen. McLean, Mrs. Gen. Carl Schurz, Mrs. Dr. Balch, Mrs. Col. Van Amsberg, Forty-fifth New-York; Mrs. Major Lyons, Gen. Sigel's Staff, and many others whose names I cannot now recollect. Their presence here just at this time, sharing as they do many of the hardships of camp life in this inclement weather, exercises a healthful restraint upon the men generally.

A Questionable Decision.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

NEW-YORK, Monday, Dec. 8, 1862.

About two months since we took out two licenses, one as wholesale dealers and the other as manufacturers, in order to conform to the new Tax law, since which time we have found it to our advantage to remove our business from No. 409 to No. 403 Broadway, only three doors below old stand, and applied to the Collector of our District to have said licenses transferred, which he stated he "could not do." We then wrote to Hon. GEO. S. BOUTWELL, Commissioner of Internal Revenue at Washington, and received in answer the inclosed communication, which, for its unjust decision, remains without a parallel. As it is of great importance to the community to be posted about these decisions, we think you will greatly benefit the readers of your journal by publishing the same. Yours, respectfully,

BALLOU BROS., No. 403 Broadway.

[COPY.]

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, Nov. 15.

GENTLEMEN: In reply to your letter of Nov. 13, I have to say that the licenses you have already taken out may be assigned to other persons to carry on the same trades in the same places named therein, but I have no authority to order the *transfer* of your licenses. Having changed your place of business, you require new license. Yours, respectfully,

C. T. ESTEE, for Commissioner.

To Messrs. BALLOU BROS., No. 403 Broadway, New-York City.

OUR RELATIONS WITH FRANCE.

A Curious Revelation of French Diplomacy.

What Prompted the Mediation Proposition.

How it was Regarded by Great Britain and Russia.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Dec. 8, 1862.

Our relations with France have become so important that you will be interested in some details of information which may throw light upon the probable motives and intentions of the Emperor toward this country.

You have already seen Mr. DAYTON's dispatch to Mr. SEWARD, dated Nov. 6, in which M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, is reported to have said to him on that day that "no action was in contemplation by France, or by France conjointly with foreign Powers, in reference to the condition of things in the United States—but that *everything remained as it had done for some time past.*" And you can hardly have omitted to observe that this was in flat contradiction with the fact, inasmuch as the French dispatch to England and Russia, signed by DROUYN DE L'HUYS himself, was dated Oct. 25, and had been for some days in possession of the English and Russian Governments when the Minister denied to Mr. DAYTON that any such note had been written. In that same dispatch Mr. DAYTON states that he put the question still more explicitly—saying that he had "seen it stated that France, England and Russia were conferring upon the propriety of offering mediation:" to which M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS replied that although the Emperor wished that something could be done toward ending the war, "nothing had been resolved upon." This was Nov. 6,—when that note, proposing mediation, *had* been "resolved upon," written and sent ten days before.

Mr. DAYTON's latest published dispatch to Mr. SEWARD is the one referred to above. We have, therefore, from the State Department, no explanation of the motives which led the French Minister thus to mislead Mr. DAYTON by an averment the reverse of the truth. I believe diplomatists generally reserve to themselves the right to lie, if they can thereby serve their country:—but they always have a motive for doing it. The motive in this case I think I can supply.

On the 6th of November, the day when Mr. DAYTON, asked this question, neither the British nor the Russian Cabinet had decided how to receive and treat the application of the Emperor. If the fact of that application should come to Mr. DAYTON's knowledge before their decision had been reached, he would undoubtedly have done all in his power to influence it, and to checkmate the attempted negotiation. It became important, therefore, for the French Minister's purposes, to conceal from Mr. DAYTON the fact that any such proposal had been made; and he took the most direct, indeed, the only means of concealing it when the question was put to him,—that of a distinct and explicit denial.

The 11th of November was the day fixed upon by the British Cabinet to decide on the armistice dispatch. *On that day*, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS avowed its existence to Mr. DAYTON, and read it to him;—and two days after he published it in the *Moniteur*. At this interview the French Minister did not wait to be questioned. He entered frankly and fully into explanations of the dispatch—assuring him that it *was not to be regarded as in any sense a hostile measure.* He said it was expected that if the proposal for an armistice should be accepted, the Southern ports were to be opened to trade,—giving the impression that this was the leading motive for seeking the armistice at all. And in reply to a question from Mr. DAYTON as to whether France would pursue the matter further in case Russia and England should decline the proposal, M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS said that, in his opinion, and so far as he knew, she would not—but as he had not seen the Emperor since they had learned that those Powers would probably decline it, he could not say with any confidence what His Majesty's intentions were.

You may rely upon these statements as true. They do not indicate very clearly, perhaps, the purposes or motives of the French Emperor in proposing the armistice. But they give color to what I know is the opinion in diplomatic circles on that point, and which was expressed in an editorial article in the *Times* a few days since. I know that the English and Russian legations regard it as a movement of *domestic* politics on the Emperor's part. The suffering among the laboring classes had become intense. It was popularly charged to the American war, and had led to a renewed attempt upon the Emperor's life. It became important, therefore, for NAPOLEON to give the people of France some evidence that he was doing what he could to remove the cause of their suffering, and this proposal for an armistice, involving the reopening of trade with the Southern ports, was the means he adopted for the accomplishment of that end.

The London papers, and especially the *Times*, seek to create the impression that NAPOLEON's motives in this proposal was to strengthen the South, and thus promote a division of the Union. *If that had clearly been his wish, England would have assented to the proposition.* It was because she did not feel sure on that point that she declined it. I think I can assure you on good authority, that in all these negotiations—certainly up to the date of the latest dispatches received at the State Department—France has indicated more than a willingness to admit the *reconstruction of the Union* under the armistice; that it is no part of her purpose, as it is in no sense in her interest, to contribute to a destruction of the Union, and that her sole object was the restoration of American trade and the relief of her own poor, without regard to the internal politics of the United States. The British Cabinet has no confidence in NAPOLEON's intentions, and will enter into no alliance with either France or Russia, by which the reconstruction of the Union may be brought about. Yours, ——.

The following is the dispatch from Mr. DAYTON, of Nov. 6, to which reference is made above:

MR. DAYTON TO MR. SEWARD.

PARIS, Nov. 6, 1862.

SIR: The receipt of your circular No. 25, and of dispatch No. 237 are hereby acknowledged.

I have to-day had a conversation of some length with M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS in reference to our affairs. I told him that circumstances were such as to induce me to ask him distinctly whether any action was in contemplation by France, or by France conjointly with other Powers, in reference to the condition of things in our country. *He said no; that everything remained as it had done for some time past*; that France, in common with the other Powers of Europe, very much regretted the war and its continuance, but they had no purpose to intervene or interfere in any way. I then said to him I had seen it stated that France, England and Russia were conferring upon the propriety of offering mediation. He said that the wish that the war could be ended, or that something could be done, with the assent of the belligerent parties, had been spoken of, and it was yet spoken of, *but nothing had been resolved upon*. In further conversation he said that France reserved to herself the right to express this wish to the parties if it should be thought advisable to do so, or that good would grow out of it. I told him that this at once brought us back to the starting point; that the expression of such wish would be, I presumed, but an offer of mediation in another form. He said no; if there were any word which could express *less* than "mediation," that such word should be used in its place.

To test the character of this offer or suggestion, which he reserved to himself the right to make, I said: "Suppose your offer or suggestion, if made, shall be refused, what will be the consequences?" He said, "*nothing*," that we would be friends, as we had been before. I told him that I had just seen it stated in the English Press that some such offer of mediation was to be made by the three Powers, and, in the event of our refusal to accept it, the independence of the South was to be acknowledged. He said that was not so; that *no such consequences would follow a refusal upon our part; that things would remain as before.* I told him that we should look upon an acknowledgment of the South as but a form of intervention. To this he assented, and said *they did not think of intruding into our affairs in any way, or intervening in any form; that their intent would be comprised in the expression of a wish to be useful, if it could be done with the assent of both parties.* I told him that the Emperor, at an early day, had expressed such wish, and that he had been willing to act the part of a friend between the two, if they should mutually request it. He said that such was yet his disposition, and nothing more, except that the calamities of this civil war had increased and strengthened the wish on his part.

I may add that I said to M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS, *unofficially*, however, as I told him, that such an offer, if it should even be made, would come to nothing.

The above was the gist of the conversation, although other matters were embraced in it, of which I may write you hereafter. As a whole, the conversation was very satisfactory, and I send it to you at once.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,
WILLIAM L. DAYTON.

His Excellency WILLIAM H. SEWARD, Secretary of State, &c., &c., &c.

THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST.

Two Sharp Fights Near Lavergne, Tenn.

A Foraging Party Attacked by the Enemy.

The Rebels Repulsed with Heavy Loss.

NASHVILLE, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Col. STANLEY MATTHEWS, commanding a brigade in VANCOUVER's Division, had a sharp fight, yesterday, five miles north of Lavergne, while foraging. He commanded the Fifty-first Ohio and Thirty-fifth Indiana Regiments, and the Twenty-first Kentucky Infantry, with one gun of SWALLOW's Seventh Indiana Battery, escorting fifty forage-wagons. Ten men and a Sergeant of the Twenty-first Kentucky were left for guard at Dobbyn's Ferry, and the wagons were filled, when WHEELER's rebel Cavalry Brigade, the Twelfth Tennessee Infantry, and a full battery, attacked in the rear. The Fifty-first Ohio and Thirty-fifth Indiana were taken back by MATHEWS at double-quick, and in thirty minutes the enemy was repulsed. The wagons were retired rapidly to camp, escorted by the Fifty-first Ohio, the Eighth Kentucky forming the rearguard.

Half an hour later, the enemy attacked us again in our rear, and after sharp fighting, were repulsed, and the brigade returned to camp without losing a wagon. Lieut.-Col. BALFE, of the Thirty-fifth Indiana had the bone of the left arm badly shattered. Adjt. B. R. MULLER, of the same regiment, was killed. Lieut. JESSE McDANIEL of the Eighth Kentucky, is supposed to have been killed; also, two privates. Besides, we had twenty-nine wounded men; nine missing. Five wounded and one dead were left behind from inability to carry them off. They were conveyed to Dr. CHARLESTON's residence near the field.

The rebel loss was severe, but the number was not ascertained. We got one prisoner.

Gen. ROSECRANS and other Generals assert that the affair reflected great credit on Col. MATTHEWS. The troops behaved splendidly. MATTHEWS was thrown from his horse in the action, and badly bruised. His left arm is useless at present.

FORREST is reported with 3,000 cavalry in the rear of Clarksville. KIRBY SMITH's corps is at Lebanon. The enemy is active in front. No disturbance to-day.

LATEST REPORTS FROM LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Wednesday, Dec. 10.

No passenger trains left here for Nashville this morning.

The *Journal* says, in the late Hartsville affair 1,800 Federals were captured, and that the number of paroled troops at Hartsville was 2,300. Col. STEWART was among the prisoners.

Ex-Governor OWSLEY died to-day.

THE SITUATION IN MISSISSIPPI.

From the Louisville Journal.

We shall not have to wait long for stirring news from Mississippi. Gen. GRANT, at the last dates, expected to be prevented by the heaviness of the roads from following up a lately won advantage as vigorously as he wished, but everything was tending to the accomplishment of the great object of the Southwestern campaign. He was within about forty miles of New-Grenada, and the enemy were giving way before him. He was marching down the Mississippi Central Railroad. Gen. SHERMAN, with his division, was to join him at New-Grenada. Besides, Gen. HOVEY, a little more than two weeks ago, left Helena, it is said, with twenty thousand men, and his purpose was to coöperate with GRANT in the way deemed most effectual, and probably New-Grenada has been the point of concentration. It is stated that the rebel Gen. HOLMES, from Arkansas, has crossed at Vicksburgh, with forty thousand men, to join VAN DORN and PEMBERTON; and, if so, the rebels may make a stand somewhere near Jackson, and a great and terrible battle will take place, but we cannot harbor a doubt that the result will be decisive and glorious.

The news from Memphis is, that vast numbers of boats were passing that place freighted with soldiers. More than a hundred, thus loaded, were said to have gone down, and others were constantly following. They must have been bearing McCLERNAND's forces, destined for Vicksburgh. Of course startling events will soon be enacted upon that theatre of our former failure. If the tremendous array of gunboats and mortarboats, and McCLERNAND's land force of probably 50,000 men or more, are not enough to settle the fate of Vicksburgh, GRANT, and SHERMAN, and HOVEY, when they get to Jackson, will be only fifty miles off, and they will not be long in throwing their ponderous weight into the scale.

We have no doubt that the opening of the Mississippi to our National commerce, throughout its whole extent, will soon bring us something like the good old times.

ADDITIONAL FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hansa at this Port, the North American and St. Andrews at Portland.

OUR CONTINENTAL CORRESPONDENCE.

No New French Note on Mediation.

The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Maritime Law.

Distress Among French Operatives.

MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Prince Alfred and the Throne of Greece.

The steamship *North American*, Capt. BURGESS, from Liverpool on the 27th, *via* Londonderry on the 28th of November, arrived at Portland at 4 o'clock yesterday morning.

Purser WALLACE reports violent gales from the northeastward from the 3d to the 6th inst.

Purser WALLACE also reports: Signaled on the 30th of November, British bark *Labernimbicus*, bound west, in lat. 54° 35', lon. 20° 13'.

The steamship *St. Andrew*, Capt. DUTTON, from Glasgow on the 21st of November, arrived at Portland at 3 o'clock this morning.

The steamship *Hansa*, of the Bremen line, from Southampton on Nov. 26, arrived here this morning. Her advices have been anticipated by the *Arabia*.

The *Constitutionnel*, of Nov. 24, says:

"Some foreign journals have spoken of a second note on mediation in America having been dispatched by M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS. We can state, however, that this rumor is without any foundation."

The Poor Law Board have issued orders authorizing the guardians of Preston and Blackburn to borrow for the relief of the operatives the respective sums of £3,517 and £3,890.

A special meeting was held at the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Monday, Nov. 24. Mr. CAMPBELL moved "that the Chamber adhere to the views expressed by it in its memorial to the Board of Trade, Jan. 19, 1860, and its petition to the House, March 6, 1862, in favor of the proposal to exempt private property from capture at sea." Mr. JAMES SPENCE said he thought it would be highly adverse to the interests of this country to abandon the rights of capture at sea, and still more injurious to abandon the right of blockade. He moved as an amendment "that, in the opinion of this Chamber, it is not expedient to memorialize the Government to abandon the rights of blockade or diminish its efficiency." The amendment was carried by 23 to 14 votes.

Trade has begun to revive at Lyons. Some large orders have been received there from England and Italy.

The cotton manufacturers are coming forward most liberally for the relief of the distressed operatives. Some mills have undertaken to maintain all their hands, on full pay, until July next.

The Governor of the Bank of France has subscribed 10,000f. for the relief of the unemployed cotton-spinners of Rouen.

The experiments in the cultivation of cotton at Mazagan and Saffi have been successful, and the Moorish Government has ordered a large quantity of seed for the purpose of introducing cotton cultivation into Barbary.

A telegram from Pisa, of Nov. 23, says: "At 10 A. M. to day, Dr. ZANETTI successfully extracted the bullet from GARIBALDI's wound. The bullet was extracted with great ease.

On Saturday an explosion took place in the Walker colliery, a pit about three miles from Newcastle. Sixteen men and boys were reported killed on Saturday.

The Prince of Wales has embarked at Civita Vecchia, Nov. 24, for Toulon or Marseilles.

The marriage of the Prince of Wales will be solemnized at the Chapel Royal St. George's, Windsor, early in April next. The walls of the Rubens Room at Windsor Castle have just been hung with a rich crimson-figured satin, the pattern being the royal arms. The Council Chamber has also been hung with crimson damask satin, the design being a wreath of laurels surmounting the royal crown. It is thirty years since the walls of the apartments were decorated in a similar manner.

The *Patrie* denies that Marshal RANDON has been sent to Rome on an extraordinary mission.

The London *Daily News* says:

"The steamer *Nicolai I.*, which left Liverpool a few days ago, ostensibly for St. Thomas, but really to run the blockade, carried out an immense quantity of war material for the Confederates. The *Nicolai I.* cleared for St. Thomas, but she will make her way to Nassau, learn the latest news as to the position of the Federal cruisers, and act accordingly. Yesterday (Friday) three vessels sailed from Liverpool for Nassau, laden with some things which are in great request by the blockade breakers at Nassau. The names of these vessels are the *Thistle*, *Severn* and *Monmouth*."

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

The Rumors of a Second French Attempt at Mediation—The Real Attitude of the French Government—Is it Friendly to the Union?—Some Reasons for Thinking So.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Tuesday, Nov. 25, 1862.

A ministerial weekly paper, the *Esprit Public*, stated last week that the French Government intended soon to offer alone its mediation in America, and this assertion, borne out as it is by the course of the *Moniteur* and the ministerial journals, is generally accepted by the public. It has, however, been contradicted in the columns of certain journals, and it is denied as well in private circles, where, if such a step had been taken, or was about to be taken, there would at least be a suspicion of it.

The French Government, however, receives from Washington information which encourages a hope of an arrangement between the parties, and this Government utterly disclaims the idea of working in the interest of either one of the parties. The French Government desires, above all things, the opening of the blockaded ports and the revival of trade. If this can be accomplished best and soonest by a reconstruction of the Union, they will favor that solution; if it can be best and soonest accomplished by separation, they will favor that. In either case, this Government will adopt such a conciliatory tone as not to wound the susceptibilities of the parties, and as not to appear in any other light than as a friend seeking the common good of all the parties to the transaction. This is believed to be the policy of the Government in America, and, as we see things at this moment in Europe, it would not be surprising if France did offer her separate mediation. The whole question, however, lies with the late triumphant party at the New-York elections; certainly, the manner in which the war is conducted will not avert the offer of mediation.

There have been reports also, that the French Government had remonstrated with that of England for refusing to join in the scheme of mediation in the United States, but this, I believe, gains but little credit in any circle.

The whole question may be summed up thus: That while the European States have no intention to force upon the people of America a cessation of hostilities, or a mediation, or intervention of any kind which implies hostility, France, at least, is desirous that no opportunity for a conciliation should be allowed to pass; and as France has a representative at Washington who believes such a period has arrived, his Government avails itself of the opportunity to try to accomplish the much-desired object.

As regards the history of this mediation project, I understand that it was first seriously talked of between M. THOUVENEL and the Emperor at the time the Confederates were in Maryland, and when the first Democratic meeting was held in New-York to confirm Mr. SEYMOUR's nomination for Governor. The subsequent success of the Democratic Party in the Middle States, their probable success in New-York, and the supposed halt of MCCLELLAN *to wait for the elections*, determined the French Government finally to act.

As is already known, Mr. SLIDELL was received at St. Cloud the very day M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS wrote, or, at least, dated his armistice circular, and the most of the French journalists draw from this circumstance a conclusion which places the French Government in an attitude of hostility to the Union; but this visit, there are the best of reasons for believing, was a mere coincidence with the date of the circular, and had no connection with it. Under any circumstances, the armistice circular was decided on, and probably, also, written before the agent of the rebellion saw the Emperor.

The ablest writer of the *Débats*, M. PREVOST PARADOL, a writer who, although the chief editor of the paper, M. DE SACY, is now enjoying the hospitality of the Emperor at Compiègne, attacks the circular of M. DROUYN DE L'HUYS with the most damaging effect, believes that the French Government is hostile to the Union, and that this circular is an evidence of the fact. He draws attention to the circumstance that until the appearance of this circular all the secession papers took ground against the re-constitution of the Union, whereas now they all, as if by order, take the position that their Government should labor in aid of the re-constitution of the Union, as its first duty under the armistice. The word "separation," the writer of the *Débats* remarks, has been dropped simultaneously by these journals, and he calls this a trick which forebodes no good to the cause of the Union.

Another circumstance to be remarked in the columns of the secession Press is their sudden and simultaneous conversion to the greatness of Gen. MCCLELLAN. A few weeks ago it was the PRINCE DE JOINVILLE who was the eulogist of the late Commander of the Army of the Potomac; to-day it is the official *Moniteur* and its satellites. The other day the *Moniteur* devoted six columns to the position of the two armies, to Gen. MCCLELLAN, the Democratic party, and his presumed relations to that party. But the Government papers are obliged to make out a good case for the armistice proposition, and the Democratic party have stepped in in a most charitable way to offer gratuitous evidence in aid of the cause.

From London and St. Petersburgh we learn, in an authoritative way, that there is no danger of any meddling in American affairs; and if France should insist on offering alone an armistice, all the Government at Washington will have to do will be to reject it. The French Government does not think of trying to enforce its desires upon the American Government, and having gone as far as prudence requires in the matter, it will have placed itself right before the French people, which is the principal consideration for the present. The French Government is taking every opportunity at the present moment for assuring the Government of the United States of its friendly intentions and sentiments, and we have no authority for doubting the sincerity of these assurances.

MALAKOFF.

THE VACANT THRONE OF GREECE.

The Candidacy of Prince Alfred.

A telegram from Athens of Nov. 20, asserts that the English Minister had consulted his Government with respect to the demonstrations taking place in favor of Prince ALFRED. The English Government is stated to have replied that the Ambassador should in no way endeavor to influence the election. A dispatch dated Nov. 22 says:

"The great probability of the election of Prince ALFRED to the throne, has caused some excitement among the Foreign Ministers. The English Minister has declared that he will in no way influence the election to the throne, and that Greece is perfectly free to make her own choice. It is considered certain that Prince ALFRED will be elected. The refugees ZIMBRAKERKIS, MANOS and SMOLENTS have arrived here, and received a brilliant ovation."

The elections to the National Assembly were to commence upon the 6th and terminate on the 10th of December.

Tranquillity prevails throughout the country.

La France in an article upon the attitude of England with respect to Greece, and on the proposal to elect Prince ALFRED to the throne of that country, draws attention to the gravity of the situation, and says. "The Great Western Powers have common interests in the East which ought to unite and not to divide them. It is evident that if one of the Powers desired to obtain a preponderance to the prejudice of the others the equilibrium of their relations would be disturbed, and a shock be given to the principles on which their good understanding rests."

The Paris papers of Nov. 23 publish a telegram dated Athens, Nov. 21, asserting that orders had been sent to Corfu from London to make preparations in that island for the reception of Prince ALFRED.

The *Times* says: "Prince OSCAR, of Sweden, the brother of the present King of Sweden, may probably be chosen for the vacant Greek throne, but if a Swedish Prince is selected, the choice is more likely to fall upon the younger brother NICHOLAS, Prince OSCAR being at present heir to the Swedish throne, the King having only a daughter. Prince OSCAR is 33 years of age, and his brother, NICHOLAS, 31."

The *Turenne* has been dispatched to Greek waters.

ABOLITION OF COMMERCIAL BLOCKADES.

Interesting Debate in the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce.

A special general meeting of the members of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held on the 25th ult., in the Exchange-rooms, for the purpose of considering the question of belligerent rights at sea and the abolition of commercial blockades. There was a large attendance of members—Mr. THOS. CHILTON, President, occupied the Chair.

The Chairman, in opening the proceedings, explained the action which the Council of the Chamber had taken on the subjects to be discussed—namely, the forwarding to Her Majesty's Government memorials in favor of the immunity of neutral property from capture at sea, and of the abolition of commercial blockades. Some members of the Chamber had expressed some difference of opinion as to the expediency of the course which the Council had adopted upon these questions; and in order to ascertain the feeling of the whole body, the present meeting had been called to consider and determine the subjects.

A letter was read from Mr. J. C. EWART, one of the members for the borough, from which the following is an extract:

"I have so often expressed, at your half-yearly meetings, my opinion on the question to be brought forward, that I have little to say in addition. Why England, which is more deeply interested than any other nation in abolishing these belligerent rights, can continue the suicidal policy she is now pursuing, I never could understand. However sound a policy it might have been in former times, it is now very different, since the Declaration of Paris, in 1856, and it cannot stop where it is. I am afraid the feeling of the House of Commons is at present against us; but the motion of my honorable colleague (Mr. HORSFALL) did great good by ventilating the subject, and the late excellent speech of Mr. COBDEN at Manchester will, I trust, have the effect of inducing the public to consider the question more fully. It will, no doubt, be again brought forward in the House of Commons, and I need scarcely say it shall continue to have my support."

After some conversation, it was agreed to defer the discussion of the subject of belligerent rights at sea until that of the abolition of commercial blockades was considered.

Mr. JOHN CAMPBELL proposed a motion to the effect that the Chamber approved the resolution of the Council of the 10th inst., agreeing to memorialize Her Majesty's Government in favor of the abolition of commercial blockades. He at some length entered into the consideration of this subject, contending that it was expedient to abolish such blockades, and replying to the argument that the adoption of that principle would weaken the maritime power of England. He instanced the case of Russia, which, during the last war, was enabled to obtain foreign goods through continental railways; and since the establishment of railways throughout the Continent of Europe, he thought no one would again see the power of commercial blockades exercised in Europe. The question was, therefore, narrowed to the American Continent, and he urged that in the case of an American blockade the greatest sufferer from that evil would be Great Britain herself. He dwelt upon the great injuries which the blockade of the Confederate States had entailed upon the manufacturing trade of this country, and pointed out the anomaly of a neutral State being called upon to suffer all the consequences of active hostilities.

Mr. CHARLES ROBERTSON seconded the motion.

Mr. JAMES SPENCE contended that it would be highly injurious to the interests of this country to abandon the right of capture at sea, and infinitely more injurious to abandon the right of blockade. If it were to be the destiny of Great Britain to enjoy continued peace in the future, they might take a different view of these questions; but it had hitherto been the lot of his country not to be neutral, but to take an active part in hostilities at sea. If, five years ago, we had entered into a convention in favor of these projects, Lancashire would now be suffering in precisely the same manner; and he pointed out the ready excuses which the Washington Government would have had at hand for refusing to carry into practice the principles which they had previously agreed to. While railways had tended to make blockades less effective than they might previously have been, the introduction of steam into navigation had, on the other hand, rendered blockades more close and effective. But neither the one nor the other was a sufficient reason why they should abandon the right of blockade, the exercise of which in case of war, was entirely optional, and in no circumstances compulsory. When hostilities once commenced, when a nation's passion was once aroused, and the blood became warmed, a paper convention would go for little. Certain principles embodied in international law were respected by belligerents because it was their interest to do so. The only regulations provided by the law of nations which were maintained were simply those principles which it was the interest of both parties rigidly to adhere to; a Convention would be adhered to or not, as it was to the interest of one belligerent or the other. He pointed out the difficult position which this country would be in if she abandoned the right of blockade, supposing she had occasion to seek redress from a country possessing no navy. An army would have to be sent to foreign shores, which was always found to be a most expensive operation; whereas, if the right of blockade existed, the shutting up of her ports to commerce would speedily compel her to give the redress sought for. In reply to the arguments of pecuniary loss inflicted upon neutral peoples by the maintenance of the right of blockade, Mr. SPENCE urged that it was preferable to destroy property rather than to shed blood. He also objected to the course of the Council, on the ground that it was wholly impracticable. It was proposed to abolish commercial blockades; but then would arise the question as to which were the commercial and which were not the commercial parts of America. If they were to blockade the one and not the other, they would find that every port of any consequence whatever in the northern portion of the United States, was both a commercial port and a naval station. Again, if they restricted the right of blockade to mere contraband of war, there would arise an interminable question of what was and what was not contraband. *He argued that the truest philanthropy was to make war short and sharp; and that it was, therefore, advisable to maintain all rights which would tend to that end.* The best mode of defence was to have the power of attacking our enemies; but they now proposed to take away from the British navy its right arm of efficiency, and to reduce it to a mere instrument of defence. At the conclusion of an able speech, which was warmly applauded, Mr. SPENCE moved an amendment, to the effect "That in the opinion of this Chamber it is not expedient to memorialize the Government to abandon the right of blockade or diminish its efficiency."

Mr. CHARLES HOLLAND seconded the amendment, arguing that this was a subject not legitimately within the scope of the Chamber.

Mr. LAMPORT took a similar view of the subject, and contended that it was not expedient to abolish the right of blockade.

Mr. CHARLES ROBERTSON defended the action of the Council, both with regard to taking up the question, and as to the memorials to the Government on the subject.

The Chairman thought that while we were neutral, no benefit could result to this country from blockade; but we suffered at the present moment an amount of injury that was almost incalculable, and which was placing a large portion of this country in distress and privations that were not equaled even when we were in a state of war. Therefore, the question seemed to resolve itself into what would be the position of England when she was in a state of war. He (the Chairman) argued that blockades would under any circumstances, be of as much injury to herself as they would cause damage to the enemy, and dwelt upon the obligations which belligerents were under to observe international laws, and which would be enforced by all the other nations of the earth.

After a long discussion, during which a great deal of heat was exhibited,

Mr. RAWLINS proposed, and Mr. PATTERSON seconded, the adjournment of the question until Wednesday week, which was lost.

Other adjournment motions having been also lost, Mr. CAMPBELL was allowed to reply.

The amendment of Mr. SPENCE was then put and carried by 23 to 14 votes.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE LANCASHIRE RELIEF FUND.

Another Generous Donation.

The annexed letter from Hon. ICHABOD WASHBURN, State Senator from Worcester, Mass., has been received by an eminent manufacturing house of this City. It speaks for itself:

WORCESTER, Dec. 9, 1862.

Messrs. Marsh, Brother & Co.:

GENTLEMEN: I have read with great interest the recent action taken by merchants of your City in a meeting held for the purpose of offering assistance to the unemployed operatives in the manufacturing districts of Great Britain.

As an expression of my most cordial sympathy and approbation for such a noble act of Christian magnanimity, I have to request that you will purchase for me, on my account, one hundred barrels of flour, and have it taken alongside the ship *Hope*, belonging to Messrs. R. P. BUCK & Co., who have so generously offered to take it free. If I am too late to be one of the number to send by this vessel, I wish you to respond to any similar offer which is made by other parties, or in any other way, according to your best judgment, to secure for such an expression of my regard for my brother manufacturers and operatives in dear good old Eugland.

If it is advisable to get it insured, please do so, and at once draw on me at sight for all expenses.

I shall telegraph you this morning, as I fear this may be too late for you by mail.

Respectfully, yours,
ICHABOD WASHBURN.

Lancashire Fund—Chamber of Commerce.

Received for the International Relief Fund, Dec. 10, 1862:

James Lenox	$3,000	Charles Newcomb	$50
William Henry Burr	20	Ward & Co	250
George S. Stephenson	500	Eben Platt	20
Wm. Simpson, Phila	100	H. P. Marshall	5
John A. Roebling, Trenton, N. J	100	W. Ropes & Co	500
Edward Simpson	100	Howard Sanger & Co	5 0
W. D. Walcott, Oneida County	100	James Myers & Co	500
S. Campbell, Oneida Co	100	E. S. Jaffray & Co	500
Wm. John O. Brien	200	W. Lottimer & Co	500
John D. Wolfe	250	Stone, Star & Co	200
L. P. Hawes	133	X. Y. Z	100
Arch. Young & Co	100	E. T. Taft & Co	200
Benj. G. Arnold	200	A Citizen	25
Josiah S. Bennett	200	Paul S. Forbes	500
Cash	100	Geo. W. Hodges	200
H. P. Sturges	100	Joseph Shipley	1,000
Beckwith & Rochall	250	Gerritt Smith, through H. Greeley	1,000
John D. Jones	250	Gillespee, Pierce & Co. through H. Greeley	100
Elwood Walter	50	Theo. W. Riley	100

Total	$12,003
Previously reported	68,146
Total	$80,249

A. A. LOW, Treasurer.

The Lancashire Relief Fund—Contributions of the Produce Exchange.

Additional subscriptions received by Produce Exchange Relief Committee in aid of Lancashire operatives:

Ichabod Washburn, 100 barrels flour, valued	$650	Jno. M. Smith & Son	$100
Jesse Hoyt & Co., 50 barrels flour, valued	350	E. A. Robertson	100
Sturges, Clearman & Co.	300	C. C. Duncan & Co	100
McAndrew & Wann	250	Colgate & Co	100
Sage & Co	250	Todd & Co	100
R. P. Getty & Son	100	Capt. Wm. Edwards	100
White & Douglass	100	Furman & Co	100
Kent & Lowber	100	Jas. McCullough	50
Z. S. Ely	100	Ely Hoppock	50
Purdue & Ward	100	H. H. Trafton & Co., in flour	50
J. B. Herrick & Son	100	Trott Bros. & Co	50
		George Puffer	25

Total	$3,325
Previously reported	17,500
Total	$20,825

DAVID DOWS, Chairmau.
J. H. HERRICK, Secretary.

British Resident Fund.

SUBSCRIPTIONS IN AID OF THE DISTRESSDD OPERATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN, PARTICULARLY LANCASHIRE.

Amount received to Dec. 9, 1862 .... $13,693

Received Dec. 10, 1862:

J. & J. Stuart	$500	Burgess & Goddard	$25
John Sutherland	10	James Duncan & Co	25
Daniel Starr	10	James Smeiton	25
Joseph Walker	250	W. Thompson & Co	25
H. C. Baring	200	Peter Donald	25
George Barclay	250	B. W. Pycock	25
H. L. Phipps & Co	200	H. Purton	10
John Bullock	50	P. S. Kenway	10
R. R. Morrison	25	W. P. Talboys	10
W. H. McNeill	25	Thos. Russell	5
		Cash	5

Charles Taylor, 10 tons provisions, to be carried free of freight by the Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company	1,600
Freight of same by New-York and Liverpool Steamship Company	250
Freight of 50 tons of bacon to Liverpool, by the Cunard Steamship Company	1,600
Total	$18,253

The Brown Abortion Case.

A GREAT CROWD TO HEAR IT AT JUDGE M'CUNN'S OFFICE.

Yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, the further hearing in the above case was resumed before Judge MCCUNN. Mr. CLINTON informed the Judge that he had concluded the examination of the witness SIMMS. Judge MCCUNN then said: "Since this examination commenced before me, I have at intervals looked most carefully over the testimony of SIMMS, and it has pained me to know that a young man of his apparent intelligence and respectability should have placed himself in such a terrible situation as his evidence demonstrates. His conduct seems to me to be without a parallel and wholly unmitigated; and although the Coroner has admitted him to bail, still, upon the testimony before me, I feel that it is my imperative duty to commit him to the Tombs as an accessory before the fact in this case, for there is not a householder in our entire community that has not trembled at the revelation. I commit him to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury."

As Mr. CLINTON had no other witnesses present, the further hearing was set down for Saturday morning next, at 10 o'clock. SIMMS and Dr. BROWNE were both locked up. A great deal of excitement was manifested upon SIMMS being committed.

Ladies' Fair in Thirty-fourth-street.

The ladies' of Rev. Mr. STRYKER's congregation, at the Dutch Reformed Church in Thirty-fourth-street, on Tuesday opened a Fancy Fair in the basement of the building. Every imaginable article—useful and ornamental—is offered by them for inspection and disposal. The stalls are all arranged with exquisite taste, and are attended by charming young persons of infinite personal attractions and irresistibly persuasive manners. Throughout the day, and specially in the evening, the business of bargain and sale is briskly transacted, purchasers being apparently plentiful and generous, and the lovely and accomplished venders adroit and persevering. Arrangements have been made with comprehensive care for supplying visitors with all kinds of refreshments. Whether one's taste runs in the direction of beef or bonbons, there is ample provision of either to satisfy the most fastidious and extensive demand. These good things, too, are dispensed with fairy hands and seasoned by bright smiles that would make even rebel army rations palatable and delicious. The Fair will be continued through to-day.

Court of General Sessions.

Before Recorder Hoffman.

In this Court yesterday, HENRY TIETJEN was tried for an assault with intent to kill JAMES HENRY, by striking him with a slung-shot. In consequence of the blow, HENRY lost his left eye. At a late hour last evening, the jury had not agreed upon a verdict.

ANTON P. SCHEPP was tried for grand larceny, in stealing $26 50 from CAROLINE SIMMONS. The jury found him guilty, and he was remanded for sentence on Saturday.

JOHN MANNING, an Irish tailor, was placed at the bar, under an indictment for murder in the first degree, in killing JOHN LAVENDER. It appeared from the statement of prisoner's counsel that the deceased came into the premises of the prisoner in a state of intoxication, and commenced a quarrel with some friends of the prisoner who were in the shop at the time. During the quarrel, the prisoner took sides with his friends, and the deceased was about to attack him when he seized a pair of scissors from his work-bench and stabbed the deceased in the neck, wounding the jugular vein and causing death in a few moments. After a portion of the jury had been called, the prisoner's counsel stated the facts to the Court, and offered on the part of his client a plea of manslaughter in the fourth degree, which was accepted by Assistant District-Attorney STEWART, and the prisoner was remanded for sentence.

Travel and Freights Via the Sound.

The proposition which was made some time since, that the several Sound routes between New-York and the East should agree upon some fixed rate of freightage, has been adopted. Freight of all descriptions is taken now by the "Fall River Line," the "Norwich and Worcester Line," and the "Stonington Line," at one and the same rate. Four cents per foot is charged for measurement goods, and others as per printed tariff. No portion of the traveling public is so well served as that which patronizes these lines. For years the routes have been continually open, accidents are rare, attention to the care and comfort of the passenger is proverbial, and the boats, of which the superb ocean steamer *Metropolis*, is at once the type and the queen, are superior in point of accommodation, speed and security to any that float in American waters.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE—TWO LITTLE SISTERS BURNED TO DEATH.—On Tuesday evening Mrs. ELLEN MCCLAIR, living at No. 56 Oak-street, having occasion to go to the grocery-store, locked her two small children—one 4 years and the other 17 months old—in the room during her absence. She soon returned, and upon opening the door the oldest child (MARY ANN) ran screaming toward her, her clothes then being on fire. The other child (ELLEN) sat on the floor, and the almost frantic mother soon discovered that her dress also was in a blaze. The flames were soon extinguished, but the little ones were so fearfully burned that they died in a few hours afterward. In her examination before Coroner COLLIN, Mrs. MCCLAIR testified that on going from the house she left a pot of soup on the fire, and in her opinion the clothes of the eldest child caught fire while she was stirring the soup. There being no help at hand the child, in her frenzied state of mind, ran to her younger sister, whose clothes she set on fire. This is the only explanation Mrs. MCCLAIR could give relative to the fatal burning of her children. The screams of the victims after their clothes took fire, were heard by others in the house, and an effort was made to enter the room to learn the cause, but the door was locked, and so remained till the mother returned. The jury rendered a verdict that the children came to their deaths from the effects of burns accidentally received.

PRISONERS FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.—JOHN M. MURRAY and RICHARD HOOPER, two Charleston pilots, who were captured on board the schooner *Annie Dees*, while attempting to run the blockade, together with WM. LAMBERSON, first mate, and JOHN IRVING, a pretended passenger, were yesterday sent to Fort Lafayette, in charge of Deputy Marshal DROVE. The prisoners were sent on here from the blockading squadron by Admiral DUPONT.

LADIES' FAIR IN THE BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH.—A Fancy Fair on quite an extensive scale is in progress at the Beekman Hill Methodist Episcopal Church, in Fifth street, between First and Second avenues. The Fair commenced yesterday and is announced to last for a week. All the knickknacks usually for sale on such occasions are offered for disposal by the young ladies connected with the Church, and they appear to have no lack of customers. There are, too, plenty of things of a more useful description to suit purchasers of a practical turn of mind. There is a small charge asked for admission to this Fair: ten cents—fifty cents being the price of a season ticket. Attractions, though, are provided in the shape of music and speeches additional to those of the fair proprietors of stalls, though these alone ought to be enough to crowd the Sunday School Hall with visitors.

ANNUAL FAIR OF THE NEW-YORK INFIRMARY FOR WOMEN.—The seventh annual Fair of the New-York Infirmary for Women opened yesterday afternoon. It is being held at Dodworth's Hall, in Broadway, opposite Eleventh-street, and will be prolonged until noon of Saturday. The Fair is under the management of Mrs. Phœbe Wright, Mrs. Henry Baylis, Miss Underhill, Miss Turnure, Mrs. R. Sturgis and Mrs. Frothingham—those ladies constituting the Direction Board of the Women's Infirmary. There are varied and delightful entertainments presented every evening, consisting of tableaux and singing by the Myers Sisters. Last evening the tableaux performed (under the direction of Mr. ANGERO) were: "A Midsummer Night's Dream," "Joan of Arc at the Stake" and "The Volunteer's Farewell."

THE FAIR FOR THE CHURCH OF THE MEDIATOR.—It is a pleasure to see that, notwithstanding the almost total absorption of church in military matters since the war commenced, the finances of which have been so seriously impaired as to jeopardize its secular interests, still the faithful have been amply rewarded by action at the proper moment, in all ways calculated not only to enlist recruits in the army of Christ, but keep them up faithfully to the independent work which must be zealously performed to insure the largest amount of good work for the cause in which we are now all engaged. We are led to these remarks in noticing the success of the Fair lately held by the ladies' of the "Church of the Mediator," corner of Thirtieth-street and Lexington-avenue, of which Rev. S. H. TYNG, Jr., is the Rector. This Church, although but a short time organized, is fast filling up with a class of persons who are zealously endeavoring to do good, and their faithful young Rector bids fair to compete with his older brethren in the earnest endeavor to do the most good in the most acceptable way. The field in which he is engaged is a most important one.

SERIOUS ASSAULT UPON A POLICE CAPTAIN.—About 3 o'clock on Wednesday morning a drunken cavalry soldier, named JOHN KELLOUGH, went to an oyster saloon at No. 59 Spring-street, and finding it closed, he burst open the door, broke the windows, and created so much disturbance as to attract the attention of the Police of the Fourteenth Precinct. Capt. WILLIAMSON, of that Precinct, accompanied by a Sergeant, went to the scene of disturbance, where they found the soldier, sabre in hand, ready to battle in defence, as he said, of his rights. The officers at once joined issue with the soldier, and a scuffle ensued for the possession of the weapon. He was finally disarmed, but not before he had succeeded in cutting Capt. WILLIAMSON's hands, one of them very severely. The offender was taken before Justice OSBORNE and committed.

THE TWENTY-SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS IN TROUBLE—JAS. E. COULTER EXPELLED.—An interesting meeting of the Twenty-second Ward Republican Association was held at No. 683 Eighth-av. Tuesday evening—Mr. ROBERT PATERSON in the chair, Mr. W. J. O'BRIEN, Secretary. The principal business of the evening was the expulsion of Mr. JAS. E. COULTER from the Association for alleged unfaithfulness to the party at the last election. Mr. ALLEN, the present Alderman, was the Republican candidate for Alderman in the district, and Mr. PETER MASTERSON was the Democratic candidate for that office. The latter gentleman was elected, (it is alleged by the Association,) owing, to a great extent, to the support of Mr. COULTER, who, it has charged, has aided the Democrats on three occasions. A copy of the resolution was ordered sent to the Central Committee.

TAMPERING WITH GOVERNMENT WITNESSES.—For a long time past, Government witnesses confined in the House of Detention, have been tampered with by outside parties, much to the annoyance of the Government officials and to the obstruction of the ends of justice. United States Marshal MURRAY at length notified the Police Commissioners that the practice must be stopped or the Government would be obliged to withdraw its witnesses from that place. The Commissioners ordered an investigation, which confirmed the truth of the complaints, and resulted in the officers of the House of Detention being reprimanded and ordered to desist from the practice on the pain of dismissal. All Government witnesses can communicate with outside parties under proper regulations and restrictions, but the practice of allowing lawyers employed against the Government, to tamper with Government witnesses, will hereafter be put a stop to.

DEATH FROM SCALDS.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest at No. 22 Batavia-street, on the body of GEO. DODD, three and a half years of age, whose death was the result of scalds accidentally received, in consequence of falling into a kettle of boiling water which his mother had just taken from the fire. After the occurrence, she ran for three different doctors, but none of them consented to attend her child. She was more successful in her fourth application for medical aid.

ANOTHER CHILD FATALLY BURNED.—The Coroner was notified to hold an inquest in Forty-seventh-street, near Second-avenue, on the body of MARY VAIL, a child two years and six months old, who was fatally burned on Tuesday evening by her clothes taking fire during the absence of her mother from the room.

STILL ANOTHER.—The infant child of Mrs. GEA, living at No. 211 Third-street, fell into a tub of boiling water, and was so fearfully scalded that death ensued soon afterward. The Coroner was notified.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Mr. WM. MCKECHNIE, a native of Scotland, died suddenly, Tuesday night, in the porter-house No. 80 Ann-street. Deceased was in bad health, and drank considerable liquor, as he said for the purpose of relieving a severe pain in the chest. Coroner WILDEY held an inquest on the body. Deceased was a married man, and has left a family at No. 94 Fulton-street.

THE TAMMANY FUND.—The Tammany Fund Collector, Officer NEWMAN, desires us to state that this is the last day on which payments can be made, prior to his report. Parties desiring to stand right on the record will do well to call and settle.

THE NIGHT BOAT TO NEW-HAVEN.—The 11 o'clock night boat to New-Haven will be withdrawn for the season to-day.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

KINGS COUNTY GENERAL TERM, Dec. 11.—Nos. 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 4.

BEQUESTS.—The heirs of the late Wm. H. CAREY have donated $15,000 to charitable institutions, namely: $5,000 to the Cumberland-street Orphan Asylum, $5,000 to the Old Ladies' Home, and $5,000 to the Industrial School Association.

RUN OVER AND KILLED.—A girl, named SUSAN KELLY, parents residing at No. 35 Butler-street, was run over yesterday by a cart in Fourth-avenue, near Third-street, Gowanus, and almost instantly killed. The body was conveyed to the residence of the parents.

SERIOUS ACCIDENTS BY FIRE.—Yesterday afternoon, a girl named ELLEN BLAND was seriously burned by her clothes taking fire. Her mother, in endeavoring to suppress the flames, was also badly injured. The girl is not expected to recover. The family reside at No. 232 Myrtle-avenue.

THE FOURTH-AVENUE BOULEVARD.—The work on the widening and extension of Fourth-avenue, is progressing with energy, notwithstanding the cold weather, and from present appearances, the avenue will be opened the entire length some time during next Summer.

ILLUMINATION.—The house of Constitution Engine, No. 7, in Front-street near Bridge, was brilliantly illuminated last night, in honor of the election of Mr. JOHN CUNNINGHAM as Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

SPECIAL SESSION—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10, 1862, } 4 o'clock P. M. }

The Board met in their Chamber, No. 16 City Hall, pursuant to the following call, viz.:

James M. Sweeny, Esq., Clerk of the Board of Councilmen:

SIR: Inasmuch as the holidays are approaching, and a number of our members are desirous of leaving the City to celebrate the same, you will please call together the members of the Board of Councilmen for a special meeting, to be held on Wednesday, tenth of December, instant, at four o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before them.

John Brice,
Simon Hazleton,
Alex. H. Keech,
James Hayes,
John Ryan,
Geo. A. Barney,
Abraham Lent,
Morgan Jones,

Michael Snyder,
Michael C. Gross,
John Healy,
Frederick Repper,
John Hogan,
Jonathan T. Trotter,
C. Desmond,
Thomas Stevenson.

DEC. 9, 1862.

Present—Charles C. Pinckney, Esq., President, in the Chair, and the following members, viz.:

Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Ross, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long.

The reading of the minutes of the preceding meeting was dispensed with.

Councilmen Barney was here called to the Chair.

PETITION.

By Councilman Brice—

Petition of the Protestant Episcopal Dutch Church in [illegible]

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

By Councilman Hogan—

Remonstrance of George W. Pell and others, to the proposed incumbrance of Thirty-fifth-street, by projecting the sidewalk out.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Councilman Snyder—

Bill of Philip Grilling for fitting up the Fifth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward, for December election, ten dollars.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Snyder—

Bill of John F. Sigman, for fitting up the eighth Election District of the Twenty-second Ward for December election, ten dollars.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Snyder—

Bill of Mathias Henness for fitting up the Tenth Election District Twenty-second Ward for December Election, ten dollars.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Snyder—

Bill of Andrew Heid for fitting up the Eleventh Election District, Twenty-second Ward, for December Election, ten dollars.

Which was referred to Comptroller with power.

By Councilman Snyder—

Resolved, That the salaries of the five clerks in the Bureau of Water Rents be increased from one thousand dollars per annum to one thousand two hundred dollars per annum.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be laid upon the table.

Which was lost.

Councilman Hogan moved that said resolution be referred to Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Which was carried.

By Councilman Long—

Resolved, That a sewer, with the necessary receiving basin, be built in Sixty-first-street, from Second-avenue to East River, with a branch in First-avenue, from Sixty-first-street to and through Sixtieth-street, to within one hundred feet of Second-avenue.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Barney—

Resolved, That the salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner be, and the same is hereby, fixed at the sum of five thousand dollars per annum on and after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Repper—

Resolved, That a receiving basin and culvert be built on the southeast corner of Houston and Allen streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department.

Which was referred to the Committee on Sewers.

By Councilman Healy—

Resolved, That permission be, and the same is hereby, given to Jeremiah Quinlan, of number one hundred and thirty-eight William-street and number forty-five Gold-street, to deliver merchandise from sidewalk during the pleasure of the Common Council.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Orton—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be and is hereby directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Vanderbilt for the sum of two hundred dollars, in payment of accompanying bill, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

By Councilman Orton—

Resolved, That the use of this Chamber be and the same is hereby granted to the Superior Court, Special Term, without jury, for the month of January, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was adopted.

By Councilman Hazleton—

AN ORDINANCE

For the more effectual protection of the streets of the City of New-York.

The Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, in Common Council convened, do ordain as follows:

Whereas, The present ordinance to prevent the pavement in any street which has been accepted by the Corporation to be kept in repair at the public expense, the paving-stones removed therefrom for any purpose whatever without the consent of the Common Council, is ineffectual by reason that it can be enforced only by indicting a penalty of two hundred and fifty dollars; therefore,

First—Whenever, when any pavement in any such street or any part or portion thereof, has been, or shall be, taken up, or the paving stones in any such street, or part of a street, has been, or shall be, removed therefrom, or from the place or position in which they had been put in said pavement, in violation of Section forty-one of Chapter twenty-four of the Revised Ordinances, approved June twenty, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, it shall be the duty of the Croton Aqueduct Board forthwith to restore such pavement to its former condition, and replace the same and restore in place the paving-stones so removed as aforesaid, to their place in the said pavement, so as to restore said pavement as nearly as may be practicable to the condition in which it was before such taking or removal as aforesaid.

Second—Whenever any wood, timber, stone, iron, or any other metal, has been, or shall be put or placed in, or upon any such pavement so as to hinder or obstruct, or be in the way of the restoration of said pavement, as mentioned in the preceding section, it shall be the duty of the Croton Aqueduct Board forthwith to cause such wood, timber, stone, iron, or other metal to be taken up and removed from said street or pavement, so that they shall not incumber or obstruct said street and the free use of the pavement therein, and all parts thereof.

Third—Whenever, hereafter any person or association or body of persons or any incorporated company shall attempt to take up any such pavement in this ordinance mentioned, or removing the paving stones, or any of them therefrom without authority of the Common Council, it shall be the duty of the Croton Aqueduct Board forthwith to prevent the same, and generally to the pavement in the street aforesaid and every part thereof from being taken up, removed, incumbered or obstructed.

The sum of twenty-five thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of carrying this Ordinance into effect, and the Comptroller shall pay that sum on a requisition of a majority of the Croton Aqueduct Board, to be by them expended in executing this ordinance and in defending their action and the action of all persons employed by them in this matter in and about the execution of this Ordinance and every part thereof.

Which was laid over.

MOTIONS.

Councilman Hogan moved that the Committee on Streets be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Roads of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide through the middle of the same where necessary in Fifty-eighth-street, from Avenue A to the Third-avenue, the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was carried, and the same was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of report of Committee on Assessments of Board of Aldermen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Stollmeyer, for the sum of ninety-six dollars, to be applied by said Henry Stollmeyer in payment of assessment on his property, southeast corner of Fifty-fourth-street and Second-avenue, for sewer built in the Second-avenue, confirmed October fourteen, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Which was carried, and the same was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—21.

Councilman Keech moved that the Committee on Donations and Charities be discharged from the further consideration of resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the Mariners' Family Industrial Society for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried, and the same was laid over.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, by a statement of Treasury balance December six, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Croton Aqueduct Department, relative to the deduction of pay of Water Police for the twenty-seventh day of November.

Which was received, and the consideration of the same postponed.

INVITATIONS.

An invitation was received from Abner S. Brady to attend a gymnastic reception and hop, to be given at Brady's Gymnasium, number twenty Saint Mark's-place, Eighth-street, on Thursday evening, December eighteen.

Which was accepted.

An invitation was received from Jackson Hose Company number Thirteen, to attend the Fourth Annual Ball, at the Apollo Rooms, Monday evening, December fifteen.

Which was accepted.

REPORTS

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Thomas T. Horton, Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-two, for the sum of one hundred and fifty-one dollars and twenty-five cents, to be in full for rent and repairs to premises occupied by Hose Company number Thirty-two, as a temporary location.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of concurring with Board of Aldermen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of M. H. Underhill, for the sum of fifty dollars and forty-nine cents, to enable him to pay an erroneous assessment for filling lots in Third-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Assessments, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Ralph Hoyt, Pastor of the Church of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of five hundred and nineteen dollars, to be applied by said Ralph Hoyt in payment of assessment on said church property in Thirty-fourth-street, between Second and Third avenues, on lots, Ward numbers thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three and thirty-four of the Nineteenth Ward, for building sewer in Fifty-fourth-street, for opening Second-avenue, from sewer in Forty-ninth and Thirty-third streets, and for grading Second-avenue, and that the Comptroller charge the amount to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

Bill of Michael Noonan, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Sixth Election District, Fifteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of G. M. Losee, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of First Election District, Thirteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Patrick Garvey, amounting to ten dollars, for fitting up poll of Second Election District, Tenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of J. Dwyer, amounting to forty dollars, for fitting up polls of Eighth and Ninth Districts, Sixth Ward, and Eighth and Ninth Districts, Fourteenth Ward, for December election.

(By Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Bill of Ralph C. Colwell, amounting to eight dollars,

[illegible] Election District, [illegible] December election.
[illegible] Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with [illegible]
[illegible] was concurred in.
[illegible] Michael Cummings, amounting to eighty [illegible] fitting up polls of Nineteenth Ward, for De[illegible]
[illegible] Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with [illegible]
Which was concurred in.
Bill of Jas. Campbell, for fitting up polls of Fifth Election District, Sixth Ward.
[illegible] Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with [illegible]
Which was concurred in.
Bill of Bernard O'Neil, for fitting up poll of the First Election District, Twenty-first Ward.
[illegible] Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with [illegible]
Which was concurred in.
Bill of Patrick Fitzsimmons, for fitting up poll of Third Election District, Twenty-first Ward.
[illegible] Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller, with [illegible]
Which was concurred in.
Bill of D. W. Norris, for fitting up election poll of Eighth [illegible] Fifteenth Ward, for December election.
[illegible] Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with [illegible]
Which was concurred in.
[illegible] Andrew Duncan, for fitting up election poll of [illegible] Aldermanic District, for December election.
[illegible] Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with [illegible]
[illegible] was concurred in.
[illegible] A. W. Hunt, for fitting up poll of Twelfth Aldermanic District, for December election.
[illegible] Board of Aldermen, referred to Comptroller with [illegible]
Which was concurred in.

Petition of A. V. Murray for permission to construct a bay window on the west side of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth streets.

(By Board of Aldermen, prayer of petition granted.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause the walk around Union-square to be flagged with flagging-stones its entire width, from the curbstone to the foundation of the iron railing.

Which was referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be authorized and directed to have two lamp-posts put up in front of number two hundred and thirty-one Broadway.

Which was laid on the table.

Subsequently, Councilman Hogan moved that such action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

And the same was concurred in.

An ordinance of Board of Councilmen, "To provide for the issue of 'Change notes, which may be used as a safe and convenient currency, for fractional parts of a dollar."

(In Board of Aldermen amended by striking out section four as adopted by the Board of Councilmen, and substituting in lieu thereof the following, viz.:

Sec. 4. It shall be lawful for the Comptroller to invest from time to time, in the temporary loans of the Corporation, a portion of the moneys received by the Chamberlain for the notes authorized by this ordinance, but the amount so invested shall at no time exceed half the amount so received, so that there may be sufficient in the hands of the Chamberlain for the purpose of redemption, &c.

—And as adopted, amended.)

Which was laid over.

An ordinance to establish a public pound in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, providing as follows:

Section 1. The premises known as lots numbers two hundred and sixty-one and two hundred and sixty-three West Forty-ninth-street, between Ninth and Tenth avenues, is hereby designated as and for a public pound, and that a pound-keeper be assigned therefor, without any compensation or salary to be paid by the Corporation.

Sec. 2. The City Inspector of the City of New-York is hereby empowered and directed to assume the control, direction and supervision of the public pound hereby created, and the said City Inspector is hereby also further authorized and directed to cause the enforcement of all laws of the State and ordinances of the Common Council in relation to public pounds in the said City of New-York.

Sec. 3. This ordinance should take effect immediately.

Which was referred to Committee on Ordinances.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a basin and culvert be built on the southwest corner of Congress and West Houston streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Department, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary basin and culverts, be built in Lewis-street, from Rivington to Delancey streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution, that a sewer, with the necessary receiving basins and culverts, be built in Tenth-avenue, from Fifty-second to Fifty-seventh streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Resolution that the vacant lots on Forty-first-street (both sides,) between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health with resolution that the vacant lots on the south side of Fifty-third-street, between the Second and Third avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health with resolution that the vacant lots on Forty-first-street, between Second and Third avenues, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner, with ordinance therefor.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Public Health with ordinance that the vacant lots on Broadway, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets, be fenced in under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the slip on the south side of Pier number fifty-one, North River, dredged to a depth of three feet below low-water mark.

Which was referred to Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Report of Committee on Markets, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to cause a new roof to be placed on the Country Market at Jefferson Market, and that he cause such other repairs to be made to said market as in his judgment may be necessary—the work, should it exceed in amount the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars, to be done by contract.

Which was referred to Committee on Markets.

Subsequently, such action was reconsidered, and the paper laid over.

Resolution, that the Committee on National Affairs be directed to procure a stand of colors for all the new regiments from the City of New-York, at a price not to exceed one hundred and seventy-five dollars.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that Forty-second-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be repaved with Belgian pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Belgian Pavement.

Report of Committee on Sewers, with resolution that a sewer, with the necessary receiving-basins and culverts be built in Spring-street, between Mott and Elizabeth streets, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was referred to Committee on Sewers.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the petition of William Irving and others, for the return of moneys assessed for regulating, &c., Seventy-ninth-street, between the Fifth-avenue and East River, be referred to the Comptroller, with power.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to receive the sum of fifteen dollars and thirty-two cents, being the balance due from Mr. N. Niles, as an assessment for a sewer in Forty-fifth-street, between the Tenth-avenue and Hudson River, he having been erroneously assessed in the sum of one hundred and ninety-three dollars and seventy-six cents for said sewer, as Mr. Niles paid one hundred and seventy-eight dollars and forty-four cents for a sewer in Tenth-avenue, between Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth streets.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Roads, with resolution that the curb and gutter stones be set in Eighth-avenue, between Fifty-ninth and Eighty-second streets, and the sidewalks flagged four feet wide, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that an additional story be built to the house now occupied by Engine Company number Thirty-seven, the work to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new hose carriage for Hose Company number Fifty-five, the same to be done at a cost not to exceed the sum of three hundred dollars.

Which was laid over.

Petition of the Church of the Holy Innocents for a donation to pay an assessment, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John J. Elmendorf, pastor of the Church of the Holy Innocents, for the sum of five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents, to be applied in payment of assessment on the property of said Church for the work of building sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, the property being known by Ward numbers four thousand four hundred and eleven, four thousand four hundred and twelve, and four thousand four hundred and thirteen, in the Twentieth Ward, the said amount of five hundred and forty-four dollars and fifty cents, appropriated as above, being charged to the appropriation for donations.

Which was laid over.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John H. Robertson & Co., for the sum of forty dollars and ninety-eight cents, for furnishing iron railing, &c., to the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Andrew J. Garrey, for the sum of two hundred and forty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, for repairing the ceiling, &c., of the chamber of the Board of Aldermen, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be authorized and directed to advertise for a suitable location for Hose Company number Eighteen, within the following boundaries, viz.: Wall-street, William, Pearl and Whitehall streets.

Councilman Hogan moved that the resolution be referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Which was carried by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Gedney, Keech, Lent, Orton, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Long—16.

Negative—Councilmen Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Snyder, Brice—5.

Report of Committee on Public Health, with resolution, that the vacant lots on the north side of Forty-fourth-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, be fenced in, under the direction of the Street Commissioner, and that the accompanying ordinance therefor be adopted.

Which was laid over.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, with resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the building of a new hose carriage for the use of Hose Company number Forty-eight.

Which was laid over.

Petition of Henry Kinkle and others for remission of assessments, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Henry Kinkle, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; also, in favor of Sophie Horner, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents; also, in favor of J. C. Kendall, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-four cents; also, in favor of V. Kovin, for the sum of one hundred and ninety-nine dollars and twenty-four cents; also, in favor of L. J. White, Valentine Kirby and H. Vanderbilt, for the sum of ninety-nine dollars and sixty-two cents each, with interest added to each from July twelve, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, to enable them to pay an erroneous assessment against their property for regulating and grading the Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-first and Fifty-second streets, they having performed the said work at their own expense, by permission of the Street Commissioner and under his direction, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was referred to the Committee on Assessments.

Bill of E. Van Ranst, for carriages furnished for funeral of Patrick H. Gallagher, late Sergeant-at-Arms of the Board of Aldermen.

(By Board of Aldermen referred to the Comptroller, with power.)

Which was referred to the Committee on National Affairs.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of two hundred dollars, in favor of each of the regular reporters of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen, for their services in reporting proceedings of said Boards, the warrant to be drawn on the certificate of the Clerk of the Common Council that the persons claiming the above are entitled thereto.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Street Commissioner be directed to have the pier foot of Harrison-street widened ten feet on the north side; also, extend said pier to exterior line.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips.

Resolution, that the salary of the Contract Clerk in the Croton Aqueduct Board, be increased to two thousand dollars per annum, to take effect January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three.

Which was referred to the Committee on Salaries and Offices.

Resolution, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to secure a suitable painting of Thomas Jefferson, to be placed in the Governor's Room.

Which was referred to the Committee on Donations and Charities.

Resolution, that the Committee on Arts and Sciences be authorized and directed to procure a portrait of Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, and the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated therefor.

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Resolution, that permission be given to the lessees of Pier No. 21, North River, to widen the same on the North side a distance of sixteen feet, said work to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the said Committee.

Which was referred to the Committee on Wharf, Piers and Slips.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New York Female Assistance Society for the sum of $800, and charge the same to its appropriate Committe.

Which was referred to Committee on Donations and Charities.

Resolution, that the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be directed to have gas pipes laid in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

Which was laid over.

Subsequently, Councilman Hogan moved that said action be reconsidered.

Which was carried.

Councilman Hayes moved to amend the same by striking therefrom the words "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas," and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Street Commissioner."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

Resolution, that the sum of one thousand dollars be appropriated to procure a suitable painting of Thomas Jefferson to be placed in the Governor's Room.

Which was referred to the Committee on Arts and Sciences.

Report of Committee on Finance, with resolution that the Comptroller draw his warrant in favor of Patrick McGuire for the sum of one hundred and forty-five dollars, being for loss of horse and harness at the foot of Gansevoort-street, North River, and charge the same to its proper account.

Which was referred to Committee on Finance.

By unanimous consent, the minutes of the last meeting were here read and approved.

GENERAL ORDERS.

Report of Committee on Finance of Board of Aldermen with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Laurence Holger, resident of the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum, for the sum of five thousand dollars, to be applied in aid of the funds of the said Orphan Asylum, the amount to be charged by the Comptroller to the account of Donations.

Councilman Ross moved to amend said paper by adding thereto the following, viz.:

Resolved, Also, that the Comptroller is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant in favor of Rev. James Thompson, pastor of the West Twenty-eighth-street Presbyterian Church, located between Sixth and Seventh avenues, for the sum of ten thousand dollars, for the purpose of liquidating a portion of the debt on said church, and that said amount be charged to its appropriate account.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hazleton, Gedney, Orton, Ross—4.

Negative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Keech, Lent, Stevenson, The President, Babcock, Trotter, Snyder, Brice, Long—18.

And the action of the Board of Aldermen, in adopting the original resolution above, was concurred in by the following vote:

Affirmative—Councilmen Hogan, Barney, Hayes, Healy, Desmond, Ryan, Gross, Repper, Miller, Hazleton, Keech, Orton, Stevenson, Snyder, Brice, Long—17.

Negative—Councilmen Gedney, Lent, Ross, The President, Babcock, Trotter—6.

Councilman Ross moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, the eleventh instant, at four o'clock P. M.

JAMES M. SWEENEY, Clerk.

[OFFICIAL.]

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

STATED SESSION—Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862—1 o'clock P. M.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, and Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Hall, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley, and Genet.

The minutes of December five, six, seven, eight, and nine were read and approved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

A communication was received from the Comptroller, transmitting statement of appropriations, and expenditures.

Which was received and ordered on file.

A communication was received from the Comptroller transferring balances to other accounts.

Which was received and referred to Committee on Finance.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Fifty-eighth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, be graded, curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

PETITION.

Bill of J. Winterbottom and R. Gray, for funeral expenses of Captain Cooper.

Which was referred to Committee on National Affairs.

RESOLUTIONS RESUMED.

By Alderman Henry—

Resolved, That permission be and the same is hereby given to the lessees of Pier number Twenty-one, North River, to widen the same, on the north side, a distance of ten feet, said work to be done at their own expense, and under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was adopted.

By Alderman Boole—

Whereas, The late William Fardon filled the position of "Deputy Registrar" in the Croton Aqueduct Department for a number of years, with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Department; therefore,

Resolved, That the salary of such position, from November first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, to January first, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, be and is hereby donated to the widow of said deceased, and that she is hereby empowered to receive the same.

Which was laid over.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for three hundred dollars, in favor of George F. Thomson, for services as Clerk to the Board of Health, in the months of October, November and December, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

Which was laid over.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of James Burns for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Sixth Election District, Fourteenth Ward, at the December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller, with power.)

Which was concurred in.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant, in favor of Joseph Hutton, for the sum of ten dollars, for fitting up poll of the Seventh Election District, Fourteenth Ward, at the December election.

(By Board of Councilmen referred to Comptroller with power.)

Which was concurred in.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Froment moved that the Committee on Assessments be discharged from the further consideration of petition of James A. Willoughby to be relieved from assessment of sixty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents, on property number eighty-two Broadway, for sewer in New-street.

Which was carried.

Alderman Froment moved that the same be referred to the Comptroller with power.

Alderman Boole moved that the same be recommitted to the Committee on Assessments.

Which was carried.

Alderman Walsh moved that the Committee on Fire Department be discharged from the further consideration of the report of the same Committee of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of P. Carroll, Foreman of Hose Company number Thirty-one, for the sum of three hundred and sixty-five dollars, being the amount expended by him for repairs to house of said Company, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Petition of John Chambers, to be reimbursed for loss of horse.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of Board of Councilmen, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of William H. Charlock, for the sum of three hundred and twenty-five dollars, said amount to be in full for loss of horse and the damages consequent thereon.

Which was concurred in by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—13.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the Treasurer of the New-York Female Assistance Society, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to its appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Alderman Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution to pay Patrick McGuire for loss of horse.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—13.

Report of the Committee on Finance, in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Eliza Little, First Directress of the Ladies' Union Aid Society, for the sum of one thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of charities.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

REPORT.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the sum of five hundred and eighty-six dollars and ninety-five cents be donated to the Lexington-avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, to enable the Society to pay taxes and assessments against their property on the southwest corner of Lexington-avenue and Fifty-second-street, and the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Robert J. Lomas, Chairman Financial Committee of said Society, for said amount, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

Alderman Walsh moved that the Board do now take a recess until half-past six o'clock this afternoon.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until this (Wednesday) afternoon, at half-past six o'clock.

AFTER RECESS.

Present—John T. Henry, Esq., President, Aldermen Smith, Walsh, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment and Farley.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER.

Report of Committee on Finance in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of Dines Carolin, Treasurer of the House of the Good Shepherd, for the sum of five thousand dollars, and charge the same to the account of donations.

Which was adopted by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

MOTIONS.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of petition from Board of Councilmen of Wm. Leslie, to be remunerated for loss of horse, with resolution that the Comptroller be directed draw his warrant in favor of Wm. Leslie, for the sum of one hundred dollars, such amount being in full for loss of horse and the damages consequent thereon.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Alderman Mitchell moved that the Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, be discharged from the further consideration of resolution from the Board of Councilmen, that the sunken rock in Harlem River, at the foot of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, be removed under the direction of the Street Commissioner, who is directed to advertise for proposals, and the same be done by contract.

Which was carried.

And the same was laid over.

Alderman Boole moved that the Committee on Finance be discharged from the further consideration of communication from the Comptroller, with resolution authorizing certain transfers of appropriations.

Which was carried.

Alderman Boole moved that the resolution be adopted.

Which was carried by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—14.

Alderman Boole moved that when this Board adjourn, it do adjourn to meet on Thursday, the eleventh instant, at five o'clock P. M.

Which was carried.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Farley—

Resolved, That Sixty-first-street, between Second-avenue and East River, be curbed and guttered, under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to Committee on Roads.

REPORTS.

The Committee on Fire Department presented a report in favor of concurring with the Board of Councilmen, in adopting resolution that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals to build a new house on the lot of ground number one hundred and sixty-three West Twenty-fourth-street, recently secured by the Comptroller for the use of Hook and Ladder Company number Two, similar to house now occupied by Hook and Ladder Company number Three.

Which was laid over.

The Committee on Finance presented a report in favor of adopting resolution that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of the managers of the Orphan Home and Asylum of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the City of New-York, for the sum of five hundred dollars, and charge the same to account of donations.

Which was laid over.

MOTION RESUMED.

Aldermen Walsh moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was lost by the following vote:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, Frear, Farley—3.

Negative—Aldermen Smith, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment—11.

PAPERS FROM BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

Resolution of Board of Aldermen, that the Superintendent of Lamps and Gas be directed to have gas pipes laid in Fifty-ninth-street, between First and Second avenues.

(By Board of Councilmen, amended by striking out the words "Superintendent of Lamps and Gas" and inserting in lieu thereof the words "Street Commissioner," and, as amended, adopted.)

Alderman Walsh moved to amend by inserting before the words "Street Commissioner," the words "the Manhattan Gas Company, under the direction of."

Which was carried.

And the resolution, as amended, was adopted.

PAPERS HERETOFORE LAID OVER RESUMED.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of concurring with Board of Councilmen in adopting resolution that the Comptroller be authorized to advertise for proposals for a new location for Engine Company number Thirty-eight, to be within the following boundaries, viz.: Beekman and Fulton streets, Broadway and William-street.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Walsh, The President, Brady, Chipp, Mitchell, Jeremiah, Frear, Boole, Allen, Ottiwell, Froment, Farley—12.

Resolution of the Board of Councilmen that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant in favor of John F. Henry, President of the Board of Aldermen, and Charles C. Pinckney, President of the Board of Councilmen, for the sum five hundred dollars, as compensation for their services as Commissioners of Health for the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two.

Bill of E. Van Ranst, amounting to ——, for carriages provided for the reception of the Twelfth Regiment New-York National Guard.

Which was referred to the Comptroller with power.

Resolution from Board of Councilmen, that the Street Commissioner be directed to include in all future contracts for the construction of houses for the use of the Fire Department, a condition requiring the builder to excavate the cellars, put in floor, and ceil or lath and plaster the walls and ceilings.

Which was referred to the Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting resolution that the name of Greene-street, from Waverley-place to Clinton-place, be changed to that of "Winthrop-place," the same to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was referred to the Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of adopting a resolution that Broadway, from Thirty-fifth-street to Forty-second-street, be paved with trap-block pavement, under the direction of the Croton Aqueduct Board.

Which was laid over.

Resolution, that the Comptroller be directed to draw his warrant for the sum of eight hundred dollars each in favor of the President of the Board of Aldermen and the President of the Board of Councilmen, for their services as members of the Board of Commissioners of Health, and, also, for the same amount each in favor of the Chairman of the Committee of Finance of both Boards of the Common Council, for their services as members of the Commission of the Sinking Fund, and charge the same to the appropriate account.

Which was adopted by the following vote, viz.:

Affirmative—Aldermen Smith, Walsh, The President, Brady, Reed, Chipp, Mitchell, Frear, Allen, Ottiwell, Farley—11.

Negative—Alderman Jeremiah, Froment—2.

Report of Committee on Railroads, in favor of adopting resolution that the Harlem Railroad Company be directed to erect a suitable bridge over the tunnel at Forty-first-street, the same to be built on the line of the northerly sidewalk, the width of said sidewalk, and to be done under the direction of the Street Commissioner.

Which was recommitted to the Committee; subsequently the Committee was discharged from further consideration, and the paper laid over.

Alderman Brady moved that the Board do now adjourn.

Which was carried.

Whereupon the President declared that the Board stood adjourned until Thursday, eleventh instant, at five o'clock P. M.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

Supreme Court—Circuit—*Part I.*—Nos. 3971, 3975, 3977, 3981, 3983, 3985, 3987, 4003, 4007, 4011, 4019, 4023, 4025, 4027, 4029, 4033, 4035, 4037. *Part II.*—Nos. 4360, 4366, 4368, 4370, 4372, 4374, 4376, 4378, 4380, 4382, 4388, 4390, 4394, 4396, 4400, 4404, 4410, 4414, 4418, 4420, 4424, 4426, 4430, 4432, 44,34, 4436, 4438, 4440, 4442, 4444. *Part III.*—Nos. 6049, 6047, 6046, 6048, 3377, 3522, 1909, 4168, 4050, 1268, 3817, 414, 3803, 1265, 534.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521.

Superior Court—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 11, 3127, 2569, 315, 3049, 285, 3133, 1841, 3109, 3237, 3241, 3243, 3245, 3249, 3251. *Part II.*—Nos. 2712, 636, 978, 1752, 3128, 2922, 2928, 2934, 2254, 894, 2938, 2940, 2942, 2944, 2946.

Common Pleas—Trial Term.—*Part I.*—Nos. 1686, 1679, 1843, 1844, 1847, 1849, 1850, 1851, 1852, 1853, 1854, 1855, 1277, 1787, 1744. *Part II.*—Nos. 1457, 1393, 1747, 1802, 1442, 414, 1831, 1832½, 1833, 1836, 1837, 1939, 1840, 1841, 1842.

United States District Court.

Before Judge Hall.

The United States vs. One Box and One Bag, Marked M. M. 62 and 63, One Package of Jewelry, and One Gold Watch.—This was an action to forfeit the goods on the ground of an intent to smuggle them. The claimant, Mr. Mandel, arrived in this port on Dec. 21, 1861, in the steamer *Washington*. He was asked by the Custom-house officers if he had any dutiable articles, and said he had, and he accordingly made a written statement, specifying the box and the bag as containing dutiable articles. The officers afterward, on examining his trunk, found the gold watch, which he claimed to be a second-hand watch, but which they thereupon seized as being new. They subsequently searched his person, and found on him jewelry enough to make a large package. He claimed that the first time he was asked if he had anything on his person, he produced these things, and that the quantity of the articles was so great as to make the claim that he intended to smuggle them preposterous. The Government practically abandoned the attempt to forfeit the box and bag on the trial, and the case went to the jury, as to the package of jewelry and the gold watch. They were out some time, but finally found a verdict, condemning the jewelry found on his person, but releasing the rest.

For the United States, Mr. Smith and Mr. Allen; for claimant, Mr. Wilcoxson.

The Conveyance of Ships and Sailing Craft—Record Thereof.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Baxter vs. Gilbert & Snape.—This case has been pending before the several Courts for a number of years.

From the proceedings on trial it appeared that one McNally was the owner of the sloop *President*, but that to secure the purchase price of her he had given a mortgage upon her to one Atkins for $650. This mortgage was recorded in the Custom-house, but not in the office of the Register of this City and County, the residence of McNally. The mortgagee, Atkins, as appeared, owed Baxter $140 60, payable by a note at six months, and to secure this amount be assigned over the McNally mortgage. This assignment contained a defeasance claim, but was not, however, put on record either in the Custom-house or Register's office.

While the mortgage and the assignment were outstanding in Baxter, McNally, as claimed, gave a bill of sale of the vessel to Atkins without the knowledge of Baxter, under which Atkins took possession of and sailed the vessel. Subsequently a judgment was procured against Atkins by one Palmer, upon which execution was issued and a sale had, Gilbert and Snape, the present defendants, becoming purchasers.

Meantime, Baxter went on to foreclose the mortgage assigned to him, and on the sale in foreclosure the present plaintiff became purchaser, and upon demanding possession of the vessel the present defendants resisted his claim, and refused to recognize his right to take her.

This action was then brought, and the defence set up was that the defendant's title was superior to the plaintiff's, because neither the mortgage nor the assignment, (which was claimed to be in effect a mortgage of a mortgage,) were recorded in the Register's office of the City of New-York, where the parties resided. It was also insisted that the assignment not having been recorded in the Custom-house, was void as against an execution against the mortgagee. After discussion by counsel on this point, the Court ruled out the title made by the defence under the execution sale, and restricted the case to evidence on the part of the defence, as to the value of the sloop. This ruling was in accordance with the opinion at General Term in the case, when before that branch of the Court on appeal from a judgment obtained and affirmed in the Marine Court.

The action was then commenced *de novo* in the Common Pleas, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff.

D. and T. McMahon for plaintiff; Justus Palmer for defendants.

$300 Saved to the School Fund.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

T. J. Smith et al. vs. The Board of Education.—This action was brought by the plaintiff as assignee of one Alonzo Dunn to recover $300, alleged to be due under a contract made by Dunn with the School Officers of the Fourth Ward, to perform all the carpenter-work necessary in the erection and completion of a school-building in Oliver-street.

By that contract it was provided that the filing of any lien upon the building in question by parties who had done work, or furnished material to the contractor should be a bar to any claim for payments until such lien should be removed. It was also provided that the last payment to become due under the contract should not be made until a certificate of the County Clerk to the fact that there were no liens filed in his office against the building had been filed by the contractor in the office of the Board of Education.

Upon the trial it appeared that when the building was completed, the contractor was unable to obtain the required certificate, and to remove the liens the Board of Education paid the last installment to discharge those liens to the lien-men. This, it was argued, discharged the liens.

Upon these facts, judgment was given to the defendants.

Sheldon and Brown for plaintiffs; Thos. Boese and A. R. Lawrence, Jr. for defendants.

Verdicts.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Martin vs. Waters.—This was an action brought by the plaintiff as administrator of James Martin, to recover property alleged to have been wrongfully detained. The case was stated in the Times of yesterday, and now resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice Daly.

Johnsan vs. Johnson.—Divorce granted.
Williams vs. Williams.—Motion granted.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Dec. 10, 1862.

$5,000 U.S. 6s. '81, Reg.. 99⅞	10 Pac. Mail S. Co......122
500 Treas. 7 3-10 ℘ c. Notes........small.103¾	2200 N. Y. Cen. R......104
20,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 96¾	100 do.......s15.103¾
25,000 U. S. Dem. N's..127	250 do.........s10.104
15,500 do..........126⅞	500 do..........103⅞
5,000 U. S. 6s, '67.Reg.100	200 do..........b30.104
2,000 Ill. Cou. Bs, '79..110	150 do..........b30.104
2,000 Ill. War Loan.....104	250 Erie Railway.....b30 62
16,000 Mo. St. 6s.........52⅞	100 do..........s10 61⅞
500 Cal. St. 7s........113½	1000 do..........61⅞
4,000 do..........114	700 Harlem Railroad....21¾
5,000 N. Y. Cen. 6s.....108¼	200 Erie R. Pref.....93⅞
3,000 Hud. R. 3d M......103	300 do..........93⅞
1,000 Hud. R. Con. B.. 96	50 do..........b30 94
4,000 Mich. C. 8s, C. 1st M. S. F. Bs......114½	200 Hudson River R......76¼
2,000 Mich. S. 2d m......92⅞	500 do..........76⅜
3,000 Al. & T.H. 2d M.p. 80	100 do..........b30 76½
4,000 do..........80¼	150 Harlem R. Pref......51¼
2,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.. 97¾	100 do..........51⅜
3,000 do..........98	10 Nor. & Wor. R......72
4,000 Ch. & N.W.Int.B. 88	200 Mich. Central R......91
6,000 Tol. & W. 2d M.. 81	200 do..........b30 91
25 Phœnix Bank.......106	300 Mich. S. & N.Ia. R. 39⅜
5 B'k of State of N.Y. 98½	300 Ill. Central R. S....79⅜
15 Bank of Commerce. 99	100 Clev. & Pitts. R. s30 43
5 Shoe & L. Bank.....101	700 do..........43¼
70,000 American Gold..132⅛	300 Cleve. & T. R....s10 68⅞
50,000 do......b60.132⅜	800 do..........68⅞
40,000 do......b30.132⅜	50 Chic. & R.I.R......80⅛
80,000 do......s30.132	10 do..........80⅝
48 New-Jersey Zinc.....91	10 Chic., B. & Q. R.....87
50 Del. & H. C. Co......113	50 do..........87⅞
25 do..........114	83 Del. Lack. & W. R. 130
	30 Lit. Miami R...ex-d.130

SECOND BOARD.

$13,000 U.S. 6s, '81.Reg. 99	100 Erie Railway P..s10 94¼
20,000 do..........99½	100 do..........94⅜
20,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Cou. 104½	300 Hudson River R....77
500 Trea. 7 3-10 ℘ ct. Notes..........104	200 do..........77¼
10,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 97¼	200 do..........s30 77¼
7,000 Mo. St. 6s..........53	150 do..........77⅜
10,000 Mo. 6s Iss. to Hn. & St. J..........74½	100 do..........77⅜
1,000 Cal. St. 7s..........114¼	900 do..........77⅜
5,000 Ind. St. 6s, W.L. 96	50 do..........s60 77½
2,000 Ill. C. R. Bonds..108½	50 do..........s10 77¼
1,000 P.Ft.W.& C.2d m. 91½	250 Mich. Cen. R..........91½
5,000 Tol. & W. 1st m.. 98½	200 do..........b30 92⅛
10,000 Tol. & W. 2d mtg. 81½	400 M. S. & N. I. R..........39⅛
55 Am. Ex. Bank..........98	100 Ill. Central R. S..........79⅜
25,000 Amer. Gold..........132¼	200 do..........79⅜
10,000 do..........b30.132½	100 Clev. & Pitts. R..........43⅜
350 N. Y. Cen. R..........104⅛	50 Gal. & Chic. R..........81⅜
100 do..........104⅛	150 do..........81⅜
100 do..........104	600 Clev. & Tol. R..........69¼
300 Erie Railway..........s10 62	300 do..........s15 69¼
200 do..........62	300 do..........s10 69⅛
200 do..........s20 62	200 do..........s10 69⅛
100 do..........62½	1200 do..........69⅜
400 Harlem R. Pref..........51½	100 do..........69⅜
	500 Chic. & R. I. R..........81
	25 do..........81¼
	100 do..........b30 81¼

THIRD BOARD—1 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$10,000 American Gold.132¼	100 Mich. Cen. R.......s3 91¼
25,000 do..........132⅛	200 do..........91⅛
25,000 do..........132⅜	250 do..........91⅛
5,000 U. S. De. Notes..127¼	100 M. So. & N. I. R..........39⅛
1450 N. Y. Cen. R..........104	450 Mich. So. & N.I.G.S. 84
50 do..........104⅛	50 do..........s3 83⅞
100 Hud. River R.......s3 76¾	50 Ill. Cen. R..........79⅛
100 do..........s15 76⅞	100 do..........79⅛
300 do..........b3 77	100 do..........b3 79⅛
50 do..........76⅞	150 do..........79⅜
100 Harlem R. Pref..........51½	250 Galena & C. R..........81
700 Cleve. & Tol. R..s10 69	

FOURTH BOARD—4 P. M.

At Room No. 23 William-street.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, 1 yr. C. 97¼	200 Harlem R. Pref..........51⅛
40,000 Amer. Gold..........132⅛	150 Mich. Cen. R..........91⅛
10,000 do..........132⅛	500 M. S. & N. I. R..........39⅛
20,000 U. S. D. Notes..126¾	100 do..........b3 39⅛
35 Pac. M. S. Co..........122	100 M. S. & N. I. G. S..........83⅞
250 N. Y. Cen. R..........104	150 do..........83⅞
50 do..........s30.103⅞	100 Ill. Cent. R..........79⅜
600 Erie Railway..........62⅛	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R..........43⅜
1850 do..........62⅛	200 do..........s30 43⅜
50 Erie R. Pref..........94⅜	3100 Clev. & Tol. R..b3 69⅛
150 do..........94⅜	100 Gal. & Chic. R..........81⅛
100 Hud. Riv. R..........77¼	50 do..........s30 81⅛
250 do..........77⅛	150 Chi. & R. I. R..........81⅛
300 Harlem Railroad..21⅛	37 Tol. & Wabash Pr..79

Wednesday, Dec. 10—P. M.

The Stock market was firmer to-day than at the close on Tuesday. The advanced Dividend of the New-York Central had its influence on the New-York road shares generally, and the Western Roads, now on a Dividend basis, were also incidentally improved. The Central Management, in raising their rate of Dividend from 6 ℘ cent. to 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, have acted consistently with their largely increased traffic through the past year. The Report at length of the President and Directors made to the Annual Meeting of the Shareholders, at Albany to-day, had not been received in town to the close of business hours. Should an abstract appear in the Albany *Evening Journal*, it will be transferred to another part of this paper. The expectation is that the showing will be one of the best, in point of solid financial results, reported for many years past. The Dividend of 3½ ℘ cent. was declared last night, payable, as usual, in February. The precedent of announcing the rate in advance was adopted three years ago, when the reduction of the previous rate was determined upon, in order that undue advantage may not be taken by speculation of the purpose of the management. There is more talk to-day on the Stock Exchange of the Dividend on the first year's business of the Erie Company, which goes to the Preference Shareholders. The opinion is strongly prevalent, that after paying off $1,050,000 arrearages against the old Corporation, and for assessment upon the new for the cost of reorganization, the net cash results of the year will give full 7 ℘ cent. to the $8,000,000 Preferred Shares. We cannot vouch for the entire correctness of this opinion, but feel quite sure that an exact account will be rendered in January by the President, Mr. Nathaniel Marsh, (who was the Receiver of the old Company,) and that whatever was made, whether 3½ or 5 or 7 ℘ cent., will be scrupulously divided in cash, pursuant to the contract with the Preference Shareholders who surrendered Convertible Bonds bearing 7 ℘ cent. Next year there can be no arrearages between this class of Shareholders and their full Dividends of 3½ ℘ cent. every six months. But for the incumbrance of $1,050,000 referred to above, a Dividend of 4@5 ℘ cent. in addition might have been made for the year upon the common Stock, without impairing the working means of the Road. The early closing of the River has thrown an unexpectedly heavy increase of freight traffic on the Hudson Road, and shares have gone up to 7½ ℘ cent. The Western Roads were in fair demand at the Second Board this afternoon, and prices tending upward.

Late in the afternoon, the Share Market was firm, and the Government Securities, including the One-year Treasury Certificates, in better demand. Gold steady, at 132⅞@132¼ ℘ cent. The following were about the last prices up to 4½ o'clock:

	Tues.	Wed.		Tues.	Wed.
U. S. 6s. 1881....	104⅛	104⅜	Missouris........	52¾	53
Treas. 7.30.℘ cts.	103⅝	103⅞	Tennessees......	54⅛	55
U.S. Notes C. H.	126	126¾	Harlem..........	21¾	21⅛
American Gold..	132⅜	132⅞	Illinois Central..	79	79⅛
N. Y. Central ..	103⅛	104⅛	Toledo..........	68⅝	69⅞
Erie Common...	61⅞	62¼	Pittsburgh......	42⅞	43⅛
Erie Preferred..	93¾	94⅛	Rock Island.....	80⅛	81⅛
Hudson..........	76	77⅛	Galena..........	80¾	81¼
Mich. Central...	90⅝	91¼	Pacific..........	122	122
Mich. Southern..	39⅜	39¼	Panama.........	160	160
Mich. Guarant'd.	83⅛	83⅞	Harlem Pref....	50¾	51¼

There was much less excitement in Wall-street to-day about Washington news. The movement of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, referred to yesterday, is explained, as we supposed it would be, as the individual views of that gentleman. It is not believed, for a moment, that the Government will change the policy of uniform payments in Gold on the Public Interest, or that any Act of Congress will be passed to impair the public faith in any other respect. Nor is it believed that the Government will look to other sources for supplying the Gold necessary to the prompt and uniform payment of the interest than to the Customs Duties. After exhausting the balance of United States Notes of July 17, 1861, known as Custom-house Notes, which will be done by February, the Customs will be exacted exclusively in Gold or in Certificates of Deposit in Gold on the Treasury. In reference to the further issue of United States Notes of lawful tender, the belief is, that whatever is determined upon, will be from the deliberate convictions of Congress on the exigencies of the War, one of which, and not the least important, is the negotiation of the Public Stocks, and the state or condition of the Money market later in the present month or about the first of New-Year. Some appearances now indicate that higher, rather than lower rates of interest, in the New-York market, are likely to grow out of the heavy withdrawals of Country Bank balances in United States Notes of lawful tender, and the scarcity of these Notes at all the principal Money centres. The same cause we understand to be operating already on the 4 ℘ cent. Deposits made some months since, during the very easy market, with the Sub-Treasury, and it is not impossible that the 5 ℘ cent. Deposits may also soon be disturbed. That they would be suddenly so in the event or necessity of negotiating a New Loan in this market, in the existing scarcity of United States Currency, there is no question. But the result to follow would be the employment of the reserved $50,000,000 United States Notes to pay off these Deposits. Thus far the rate for Money to the Brokers continues at 6 ℘ cent.

The price of Gold was less buoyant than yesterday, one reason for which undoubtedly is the failure of Exchange on London to respond to the rise of yesterday. Another cause may be the prospective look of the market for Money, another upward turn in which would enhance the cost of carrying Gold on speculation to 7 ℘ cent. ℘ annum, as witness a fortnight ago. The United State Notes for Custom-house employment recovered the decline of yesterday, and confidence in their nearer approach to the price of Gold before the middle of January has measurably returned again. On this point we are quite sure that nothing is to be apprehended from the action of Congress in the meantime. Exchange on London is 145½@146 ℘ cent. Not much doing since the Boston steamer mail. The packet from that port to-day carried out $220,000 in Gold.

An important decision by the Federal Court for the District of Kentucky, confirming the validity and sources of security of both principal and interest of the Bonds of the City of Covington, is copied in another place.

The following are the bids made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New York..........	106	Hanover..........	97¼
Mechanics'..........	108	Irving..........	76
Union..........	105	Metropolitan..........	103⅛
City..........	118	People's..........	95
Phenix..........	106	East River..........	90
Tradesmen's..........	105	Nassau..........	98
Merchants' Exchange ..	90	Shoe & Leather..........	101
State of New-York..........	98½	Corn Exchange..........	101⅛
Broadway..........	[illegible]	Continental..........	89
Mercantile..........	120	St. Nicholas..........	90
American Exchange....	97	Commonwealth..........	87
Chatham..........	89	Importers' & Traders'..	102
Bank of Republic..........	100	Park..........	117
Bank of N. America..........	98	Manufacturers' & Mer.	90

The demand is steady and generally at firm prices for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s..........	108½	Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '75..........	108½
N. Y. Cen. 6s, sub..........	101¼	St. L., A. & T. H. 1sts..	97½
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '64..........	105¾	T. H. & A. 2ds Pref..........	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76..........	114	Chi. & N. W. s. f..........	100
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76..	115	Chi. & N. W. int. bds....	88
Erie seconds, '79..........	114	Chi. & N. W. 1sts Ass.	59
Erie thirds, '83..........	106¼	Chi. & N. W seconds....	31
Erie fifths, '88..........	96	Del., Lack. & W. Bds..	109
B., N.Y. & E. 1sts '77....	92	Del., Lack. & W. firsts	112
Hudson firsts, '69..........	115	Tol. & Wab. firsts..........	98
Hudson seconds, s.f. '85.	114	Tol. & Wab. seconds....	81
Hudson thirds, '75..........	102¾	M. & P. Du Chien firsts.	104
Hudson convert., '67....	96	Cleve. & Tol. s. f..........	103½
Harlem thirds, '68..........	92	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	105½
Mich. Cen. 8 ℘ c., '69-72.	111	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	91½
Mich. Cen. s.f., 8 ℘ c. '82.	114½	Pitts., Ft. W. & C. 3ds.	71
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. seconds	92¾	Clev. & Pitts. 1sts..........	102
N. Ind. Goshen line, '68.	102½	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds..........	101
M. S. & N. I. s. f..........	102½	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths..........	70

The day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States, was as follows: Receipts, $2,251,232 51, including $49,000 for Customs; Payments, $755,438 25; Balance, $11,556,746 62.

An Important Legal Decision.

From the Cincinnati Commercial.

In the Federal Court, now sitting in Covington, a case of much interest to the legal profession and to the holders of corporation bonds was decided yesterday.

The material facts of the case are these: In 1853 the Legislature of Kentucky passed an act, authorizing the City of Covington to indorse and guarantee the bonds of the Covington and Lexington Railroad Company to the amount of $200,000. The indorsement and guarantee was accordingly made by the city on $200,000 of the Railroad Company bonds. These bonds had twenty years to run, and bear interest, payable semi-annually. They were sold in the stock market of the country—Marcus Dennison, of Baltimore, became the holder of fifty of them. The Railroad Company and city having failed to pay the interest maturing on his bonds in 1857, 1858, 1859, Dennison instituted an action in the Federal Court at Covington for its recovery, and obtained a judgment for the amount of his interest, on which an execution was returned unsatisfied.

At the last term of that Court he obtained a rule against the City to show cause why the *mandamus* should not issue, requiring the City Council to pay his judgment out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated before the emanation of the writ, and in default of money in the Treasury to make the payment, then that the Council make payment thereof out of the first moneys coming to the Treasury.

The City resisted the application on the ground:

1. That it had no money in the Treasury out of which to pay Dennison's judgment.
2. That the City Charter only authorized her to levy and collect a tax of forty cents on the one hundred dollars' value of property in the City, and that this was not more than sufficient to meet the current expenses of the City Government.
3. That the Legislature did not intend that the interest on these bonds should be paid out of the ordinary revenue; or that at most the current expenses of the City Government must be first paid before any thing could be applied on the interest.

Judge Ballard, however, held that as the Legislature had not authorized the levy of any specific tax to meet that interest, the Legislature must have intended that it should be paid out of the ordinary revenue of the city, arising from the 40 per cent. tax authorized by the charter; that the interest on these bonds was as much chargeable to this fund as any other debt, not excepting those incurred in the course of the City Government; that no lien exists in favor of any creditor of the city on this fund; that it is the duty of the city to pay her debts in the order in which they arise; that those creditors who first resort to the courts to compel payment of their debts, must first be paid; and that if the present rates of taxation are not sufficient to enable the city to discharge her debts as they accrue, the city must resort to the Legislature for additional powers. He accordingly awarded the writ as asked for above, confining it, however, to the 40 per cent. tax, so that the School and other special funds, are not included. It will be seen that this writ requests the city to pay Dennison's debt before she can appropriate a dollar of her revenue, (aside from the School Fund, etc.,) to any other purpose.

On behalf of Dennison, the case was argued by Stevenson and Myers; and on behalf of the city by Judge James Pryor and Mr. J. M. Casey.

GENERAL MARKETS.

New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 10, 1862—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been 18 bbls. Ashes, 23,000 bbls. Flour, 115 bbls. and 449 bags Corn Meal, 29,873 bushels Wheat, 1,200 bushels Rye, 6,248 bushels Barley, 42,056 bushels Oats, 1,325 bushels Malt, 3,220 pkgs. Provisions, and 443 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Sales were very small at $8 50 for Pots and $8 50@$8 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 lbs. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, this morning, 581 bbls., including 401 bbls. Pots and 180 bbls. Pearls.

COFFEE—Limited sales of Rio and Maracaibo were reported at yesterday's prices, which we continue: 34c.@35c. for Java, 31c.@32½c. for Laguayra and Maracaibo, 28½c.@32c. for Rio, and 27c.@28c. for St. Domingo, ℘ lb.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand, and sales have been reported, since our last, of 1,500 bales, in lots, at gradually advancing prices, closing at 67c.@67½c. for Middlings, ℘ lb.

DRY GOODS—Trade continues inactive in all branches, the demand being quite limited and confined to a few really seasonable fabrics. Prices, however, are generally firm, and holders do not appear to be eager to sell desirable goods, unless at very full rates. The imports of foreign goods are on a very limited scale. The total entries of the past week were only $498,096, against $195,020 same week in 1861, and $1,202,031 the corresponding week of 1860. The amount marketed during the week was only $428,229, against $366,902 the same week last year, and $530,908 the corresponding week of 1860. The total entries since the 1st of January, ($52,654,822,) however, exceed those of the same period of last year by about $11,000,000, but fall nearly $42,000,000 short of those of the corresponding period in 1860.

FISH—A very moderate business has been transacted in the principal kinds at previous quotations.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour exhibits less activity and less buoyancy to-day, in view of the reaction in Gold and Sterling Exchange. The reported sales since our last comprise 16,000 bbls., including Superfine State at $5 85@$6; poor to choice extra State at $6 10@$6 40, chiefly at $6 10@$6 20; Superfine Western, inferior to choice, at $5 85@$6; extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, &c., at $6 15@$8 25; round hoop extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $6 80@$6 95 ℘ bbl.

Superfine State..........	$5 85	@	$6 00
Extra State..........	6 10	@	6 40
Superfine Western..........	5 85	@	6 00
Extra Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, &c.	6 15	@	8 25
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping brds	6 80	@	6 95
Extra Ohio, trade brands..........	7 00	@	8 25
Extra Genesee..........	6 45	@	8 50
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	6 50	@	10 00

Southern Flour is in less demand at former prices; sales 1,400 bbls., at $6 75@$7 05 for poor to good superfine Baltimore, &c.; $7 10@$8 75 for fancy to choice brands, and $8 75@$10 for very superior family brands, ℘ bbl. Canadian Flour is unaltered; sales 850 bbls. Extra, at $6 15@$8 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is in request, at $4@$5 75 for fine and superfine, ℘ bbl. Corn Meal continues in good demand, at $3 75 @$3 80 for Jersey; $4 25 for Marsh's Caloric, and $4 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Buckwheat Flour continues in fair request at $3@$3 40 ℘ 100 lbs.

HAY—North River has been freely purchased, at 67½c.@85c. ℘ 100 lbs.

HOPS—New Crop continues in fair demand, at from 17c.@25c. ℘ lb.

HIDES—Are quiet but steady to-day. Stock 118,300, against 265,500 same date last year.

GRAIN—Wheat has been less sought after at about previous figures, for other than choice parcels, which are dearer. Sales since our last, of 158,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 55; Amber Western at $1 47@$1 49; Red Western, (Winter,) at $1 40@$1 46; Amber Iowa and Wisconsin, at $1 35@$1 40, the latter rate for very choice; Milwaukee Club at $1 28@$1 35; Chicago Spring at $1 23@$1 31 ℘ bushel. Corn steadily improving, being in very brisk demand. Sales, since our last, 306,000 bushels, at 76c.@78c., for shipping Mixed Western; 71c.@75c. for Eastern Mixed do.; 65c.@70c. for unsound; 80c. for Yellow Western, and 85c. for White Western, ℘ bushel. Rye continues in fair request, at 83c.@96c., according to quality, ℘ bushel. Sales, 3,000 bushels. Oats are active and buoyant, including Canada at 66½c.@68c.; Western at 67c.@68½c., and State at 66½c.@70c., the latter rate for very choice, ℘ bushel. Barley is depressed, at $1 25@$1 50 ℘ bushel. Sales 3,400 bushels.

LATHS—Eastern have been less sought after, and have fallen to $1 35 ℘ 1,000.

LEATHER—Business has been checked by the announcement of another auction sale for Dec. 11. Prices are supported, however.

MOLASSES—Sales 300 bbls. New-Orleans at 32c.@36c. ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of 1,300 bbls., at $13 50@$13 62½ for Mess, and $11 50@$11 75 for Prime, ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in good demand, at 7c.@7½c. for Hams, and 3¾c.@4½c. for Shoulders, ℘ lb. Bacon is less active at 7c.@9c. ℘ lb.; sales, 460 boxes. Lard is advancing; sales 1,400 tcs. and bbls. at 9½c.@10½c. ℘ lb. Beef is in fair demand; sales, since our last, 400 bbls., at $12 50@$14 for Extra Mess, and $12@$13 25 for Plain Mess, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess, $20@$22 ℘ tierce; India Mess, $22 50@$25 ℘ tce. Beef Hams, $12 50@$15 50 ℘ bbl. Butter is selling freely at 16c.@20c. for poor to choice Western, and 21c.@26c. for common to choice State, ℘ lb. Cheese is in moderate demand at 9c.@12½c. ℘ lb.

SALT—Has been in less request, and prices have favored buyers.

SUGARS—About 400 hhds. were sold, to-day, including New-Orleans at 9½c.@10½c., and Cuba, Porto Rico and English Island, at 9½c.@9¾c. ℘ lb. Refined Sugars have been less active, though prices have declined slightly. Messrs. Stuart now quote: Best quality Loaf 13¾c., best quality Crushed 13½c., Granulated 13½c., Ground 13½c., White—A 12½c., Yellow—C 11½c. cash, ℘ lb.

TALLOW—Sales, 60,000 lbs. at 10½c. ℘ lb.

TOBACCO—The market continues quiet, but steady; sales, 173 hhds. Kentucky at 15c.@25c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales, 700 bbls., in lots, at 38½c.@39c., mainly at 39c. ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool—There were taken 20,000 bushels Wheat, in bulk and bags, at 8d.; 13,000 bushels Corn, in bulk, at 7½d. ℘ bushel. For London—13,000 bushels Wheat, in bags, at 9d. ℘ bushel. For Glasgow—By a foreign vessel, 100 bbls. Pork at 5s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; and 180 tcs. Beef at 7s. ℘ tierce. For an Irish port, direct—A British brig, with Grain, at 10½d. ℘ 60 lbs. The latest charters, according to the *Shipping List*, have been: A British schooner, 120 tons, to St. Thomas, 80c.; a British brig, 99 tons, to Windward, 90c.; one, 192 tons, to Kingston, Jam., Truxillo and back, $2,100; a British schooner, 119 tons, to Laguayra and Porto Cabello, $1 05 ℘ bbl.; a ship, 498 tons, and a bark, 632 tons, to Havana, each $4,000; a brig, 274 tons, to Havana and back, $2,400; a British brig, 265 tons, to Cardenas, $2,200; a brig, 258 tons, from Machias to Matanzas, Boards, $12; a schooner, 168 tons, from Ellsworth to Matanzas, Box Shooks, 40c., the latter two payable there; a brig, 257 tons, hence to south side Cuba and back, Sugar, 45c., Molasses, $4 50, under deck, and $3 50 on deck; one, 200 tons, from south side Cuba to New-York, Sugar, 40c.; a bark, 498 tons, 2@6 months coasting, $1,900 ℘ month; a ship, 760 tons, same voyage, privilege of Europe, $2,750 ℘ month; a schooner, 226 tons, to Turks Islands, thence to New-Orleans and back to New-York, $2,500; a British bark, 700 tons from Baltimore to Gibraltar, for orders, (Cadiz,) 900 hhds. Tobacco, &c., a bark, 576 tons, from Baltimore to River Plate, a Norwegian brig, 316 tons, to Gibraltar, a brig to Cadiz, a British brig, 170 tons, to St. Domingo City and back, on terms not transpired.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, DEC. 11, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—BLONDETTE; OR, THE NAUGHTY PRINCE AND PRETTY PEASANT.

WALLACK'S—SPEED THE PLOUGH.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—GLADIATOR.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—The Drama, COLLEEN BAWN, this Afternoon and Evening. DRIESBACH'S Performing Bears, Giant Girl, &c., at all hours.

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE—FIDELIO.

ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY EXHIBITION—No. 625 Broadway.

GOUPIL'S GALLERY—CHURCH'S NIAGARA.

AULD LANG SYNE—GROUP OF STATUARY, corner 4th-st. and Broadway.

WINTER GARDEN—BORN TO GOOD LUCK.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—TIRRELL'S CALIFORNIA.

NIBLO'S SALOON—CORDOVA'S HUMOROUS LECTURES.

IRVING HALL—CHILD PIANIST.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The price of the NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) hereafter will be THREE Cents, except of the Sunday morning edition, which will be FOUR Cents.

To Mail Subscribers, from the 15th of December, the price will be $8 per annum:—including the Sunday morning edition, it will be $10.

The price of the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, after Dec. 15, will be:

One copy one year	$3 00
Two copies one year	5 00
Five copies one year	12 00

The price of the WEEKLY TIMES will be:

One copy one year	$2 00
Three copies one year	5 00
Ten copies one year	15 00
Twenty copies one year	25 00

Payments invariably in advance.

To any person who will send us a Club of Twenty, the SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES will be sent gratuitously for one year. To any one sending us a Club of Fifty, the DAILY TIMES will be sent gratis for one year. Address

H. J. RAYMOND & Co.. Publishers.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 4.

☞ REVENUE STAMPS FOR CHECKS and notes of various denominations. For sale at TIMES Counting-Room.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

We have the intelligence from the Army of the Potomac, this morning, in a brief telegram from our special correspondent with Gen. HOOKER'S Grand Division, that the rebels continue active work on their fortifications, though this is regarded as a ruse to conceal their movement toward Richmond.

We learn from Nashville that on Tuesday a couple of sharp fights took place between one of our foraging parties and a force of rebel cavalry, in which the latter were decidedly worsted, with severe loss.

Mr. BUMGARDNER, Deputy United States Marshal for Cabell County, Western Virginia, who arrived in Wheeling on Monday, reports that the rebel Col. CLARKSON, with a large force of cavalry, has been scouring Cabell County and the country between the Big Sandy and Kanawha Rivers for several days, capturing prisoners and driving off cattle, horses and hogs. On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday of last week he was in Cabell County, and approached within twelve miles of Guyandotte. He captured about forty Union men and took them away with him, beside a large number of horses, hogs and cattle. CLARKSON came down through Tazewell and Logan Counties and returned by the same route. Col. ZEIGLER is at Ceredo, with the Fifth Virginia, but he is kept pretty busy fighting the guerrilla Capt. WICKER, commonly known as "Clawhammer," whose band infests Wayne County.

One hundred and eleven prisoners, members of JENKINS' band of guerrillas, who were captured near Lewisburgh by Col. PAXTON, of the Second Virginia Cavalry, arrived at Wheeling on Monday.

A few days ago Col. BRUCE, in command at Bowling Green, Ky., sent a considerable force of cavalry, infantry and artillery in pursuit of the notorious WOODWARD, who has been annoying and oppressing the loyal people of some of the southern counties. WOODWARD, however, got wind of the movement, and, true to his nature, made a precipitate flight. He was pursued to Clarksville and beyond the Cumberland toward Charlotte, Dixon County, Tenn.

Mr. ROBERT CARTER arrived in Cincinnati on Sunday, direct from Greenville, Tenn. He reports very few troops in Upper East Tennessee. All the available force in that section of the country had been ordered to Tullahoma and Murfreesboro. An order had been issued for all the cavalry in East Tennessee to report at Knoxville to be dismounted. There were some three hundred cavalry in Hancock and Hawkins Counties, who gave out that they were going to Big Creek Gap to occupy it; but Mr. CARTER thinks they were going to Knoxville to be dismounted, in pursuance to the order to that effect. There were some four hundred troops at Greenville, but they were under orders for Tullahoma. There are some two regiments at Kingston, Roane County, and a heavy force at Chattanooga. The rebel newspapers say that their grand stand is to be made at Tullahoma, and that only a small force has been thrown out at Murfreesboro as a feint, and a check to the National forces. Mr. CARTER also says that the inhabitants of East Tennessee are not responding very readily to the Conscript law, and that the Confederacy have just at this time too much business on their hands to enforce it. That thousands of Union men are scouting in the mountains, determined to suffer any hardships of exposure, even unto death, before they will be forced into the secession ranks.

Mr. J. WESLEY GREENE communicates to the Chicago Times, accompanied by an affidavit as to its correctness, what purports to be a report of an interview between himself and JEFF. DAVIS, in which he was made the bearer of peace propositions to President LINCOLN. A dispatch from Washington, however, denounces Mr. J. WESLEY GREENE as an imposter.

According to the statements of Gov. BUCKINGHAM'S Message to the Connecticut Legislature, the *draft* has proved a great failure in that State. Of the 1,212 men drafted in the different towns, only 76 principals and 142 substitutes have been mustered into the service of the United States. Of the remainder, 81 deserted after reporting at camp, 623 have been exempted by surgeons and selectmen, 166 were unaccounted for on the 12th inst., 10 had previously volunteered, and 34 were not subjects of military duty.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, a bill to establish an arsenal and ordnance dépôt on the tide-waters of New-York Harbor, was reported from the Military Committee. A joint resolution offered by Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, forfeiting the lands and annuities of the Sioux Indians, and providing for their removal, was referred. The Military Committee was directed to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill forfeiting the pay and emoluments of officers of the army during the time they are absent, excepting upon sick leave. The Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War was requested to make a report with all convenient speed. The bill for the relief of the owners of the French ship *Julie et Marie* was passed. The resolution increasing the bonds of the Superintendent of Public Printing was passed. The House bill providing for the discharge of State prisoners, etc., was ordered to be printed, and postponed until to-day. Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, gave notice of a bill to aid that State in emancipating her slaves. The resolution regarding the arrest of certain citizens of Delaware was postponed until to-day, and the Senate adjourned.

In the House, the Secretary of War was directed to furnish information in detail regarding the officers of the army—their whereabouts, duties, etc. The Military Committee was instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the law that Quartermasters and Commissioners may be selected from the Volunteer Army, or from civil life. After some further business, the House resumed consideration of the Senate bill to admit Western Virginia as a State, and it was passed after some further debate, 96 to 55. The House then adjourned.

GENERAL NEWS.

By the *North American*, at Portland, and the *Hansa* at this port, we have some additional items of European news, though nothing later than has been already published. The Paris *Constitutionnel* denies that a second note relative to mediation has been sent by DROUYN DE L'HUYS to Lord RUSSELL. The Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, at a recent meeting, passed a resolution declaring that it is not expedient to memorialize the Government to abandon the right to blockade, or diminish its efficiency. Experiments in the cultivation of cotton in the Barbary States had been successful, and the Moorish Government had ordered a large quantity of seed. The probable elevation of Prince ALFRED of England, to the throne of Greece, attracted the most serious attention by the Diplomats. Prince OSCAR, of Sweden, is also spoken of for King.

We have received, by way of Havana, still later news from Mexico. The City of Puebla is now said to be garrisoned by eight thousand Mexicans, determined to make a desperate resistance. MARQUEZ, the Reactionary Chief, at the head of 3,000 men, is reported to have taken possession of Chalchinda, in the name of the French. COMONFORT and DOBLADO had come to an understanding with each other as against JUAREZ, but what they propose to do to put him down does not appear. The Government had issued an order to the landowners about Jalapa, to leave nothing which might be of service to the French, and the penalty of death had been declared against all who should hold any communication with the enemy or the Mexicans in their service. Great misery is said to exist throughout the country.

The Board of Aldermen met at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The Comptroller reported unexpended balances of several appropriations to the amount of $97,978 91, including $11,950 left of the famous Japanese fund, as available for transfer to various exhausted appropriations, in different sums, the largest being $25,000 for "City contingencies." Mr. FROMENT, noticing the communication, did not say that the balances were not wanted for the original purposes, and the paper was referred. Some routine business was then transacted, followed by a recess till 6 o'clock. On reassembling, the Finance Committee reported that the proposed changes of balances of appropriations recommended by the Comptroller were necessary to carry on the business of the City Government. The recommendations were forthwith approved. Various minor matters next occupied the attention of the Board for awhile, till an adjournment was made to 5 o'clock P. M. to-day.

The Board of Councilmen met by special call at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, the members desiring to pass upon some of the mass of routine papers that awaited their action, so as to clear the calendar as soon as possible. To do this it is probable that their meetings will be frequent till Christmas. The Comptroller reported the balance in the City Treasury on last Saturday to have been $2,820,700 64. A resolution to increase the salary of the Deputy Street Commissioner to $5,000, was presented and laid over. A bill of the Staten Island Railroad Company, amounting to $200, for transporting Col. ALLEN'S Regiment to New-York and back, from their encampment, on the occasion of Gen. CORCORAN'S reception, was introduced and referred. The separate resolutions to procure a portrait each of Gen. MCCLELLAN and THOMAS JEFFERSON, were also referred. The Fractional Currency ordinance, as amended by the Aldermen, was received and laid over. Concurrence was had on the resolution donating $5,000 to the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum. The Board adjourned till 4 o'clock this afternoon.

The Aldermen, as City canvassers, held their sixth meeting yesterday. Mr. ALLEN completed the canvass of the returns from his District, and, by request of the Board, read Mr. DAYTON'S returns—the Sergeant-at-Arms reporting that Mr. DAYTON was sick a-bed. Duplicate returns were missing in two of the Election Districts—the Fourth and Tenth of the Sixteenth Ward. The District Canvassers are to be required, to explain the omissions. The Board adjourned to meet at 12 o'clock to-day. Only Mr. GENET'S returns remain to be canvassed.

The project of dividing Texas into four States, with eight Senators to represent them in Congress, is under consideration, with a good prospect that the measure will be finally resolved upon.

An order from Gen. ROSECRANS, dated Nashville, Nov. 24, reads thus: "By virtue of the authority vested in the commanding General, Capt. HENRY L. MCCALLA, Company G, Thirty-first Indiana Volunteers, is, for abandoning his command in hearing of the cannonading of the enemy, dishonorably discharged the service of the United States. His immediate commander will see that this order is carried into effect, as directed in General Orders No. 9, from Headquarters Fourteenth Army Corps."

A Fairfax correspondent of the Washington *Republican* assures the public that WASHINGTON'S last will and testament is not in the British Museum, as alleged, but safe somewhere in Culpepper, having been deposited there for safe-keeping by the late ALFRED MOSS, County Clerk of Fairfax County. The Washington *Star* vouches for Mr. MOSS' high personal character, and expresses a doubt whether he could prove so false to his trust as to dispose of this will in the way stated.

We are informed that the powder and arms which the Burlington, Vt., *Times*, states have been collecting at Rouse's Point, were not designed for the use of the rebels, as might have been inferred. They were destined for Mexico, and were cleared from the Custom-house in this City regularly and openly, and were shipped by the owners in their own names. All the business connected with the transaction was performed without any attempt whatever at concealment. Mr. HEYDECKE denies that he had any connection with the goods in question as agent.

A commission merchant of St. Louis, on Saturday last, shipped 820 bales of cotton for Pittsburgh, whence it will go *viâ* railroad to Eastern markets. This cargo is worth, at present prices, a *quarter of a million dollars*. A shipment of equal value has never been carried away from St. Louis before by one boat.

Mr. CHARLES BEACH, of Penn Yan, is said to have invented a method of reducing flax to lint for the manufacture of paper. It consists in cutting the flax-straw into short pieces, usually about an inch in length, and subjecting it, thus prepared, to the operation of grinding, by means of prepared rollers which traverse a revolving bed, the effect of which is to completely pulverize the woody portion of the stalk and separate it from the fibre, or lint, which is left in a condition ready for bleaching and grinding into pulp. A peculiarity, which insures the success of the process, is, that *no rotting* is required, as the flax can be worked in the condition in which it is left when threshed for the seed. This is no experiment, as Mr. BEACH has a machine now in operation which is producing lint from flax of this year's growth at a cost, he states, of five cents per pound.

W. H. HODGDON, proprietor of the Westchester (Penn.) *Jeffersonian*, a paper which was suppressed some time since on account of its treasonable utterances, has brought an action against United States Marshal MILWARD, who seized the property of the establishment. He lays the damages at $20,000.

The Troy University has at last passed into the hands of Rev. Father HAVERMANS, the deeds having been signed on Saturday last, and the first installment ($30,000) paid. It will hereafter be known as the Provincial Theological Seminary, under the recognition of Archbishop HUGHES. The University was sold for $60,000. Its original cost was over $126,000.

The Metropolitan Police cases against Mayor WOOD (four in number) were reached at the Circuit of the Supreme Court yesterday, but were not proceeded with on account of the difficulty of obtaining a jury. An extra panel of one hundred additional jurors was ordered, and the case is expected to proceed to-day.

The market for Stocks left off fair yesterday, while there was less excitement in Gold and Exchange than on Tuesday. The New-York Road Stocks were strengthened by the increased dividend made by the Central management.

Flour and Wheat were less active yesterday, at generally unaltered prices. Corn and Cotton were in more request and were dearer. A moderate business was reported in Provisions, Hops, Whisky, Tallow, Leather, Oils, Fish and Coal. Metals, Groceries and Naval Stores were quiet. The Freight market was inactive, with 522 vessels of all classes in port.

Military Marauding—The Evil and the Remedy.

A private letter to us from a high-minded officer in one of the Southwestern armies has this statement: "If I should tell you the state of demoralization of many of our old regiments in the Valley of the Mississippi, you would not believe it. They have no respect for man or woman, and are guilty of offences that, if committed at home, would send them to the penitentiary for life." Similar representations are made in so many other quarters that it is no longer possible to doubt that portions of our army have become greatly demoralized.

It is not a pleasant fact, but it is criminal to shut our eyes to it. Every loyal organ of opinion in the land should raise its voice against it, and demand its correction.

The wrong is *a blistering shame to the cause*. Who cannot remember the mingled amazement, indignation and disgust excited by BEAUREGARD'S proclamation to the Virginians before Bull Run? He dared to say of our army: "All rules of civilized warfare are abandoned, and they proclaim by their acts, if not on their banners, that their war-cry is Beauty and Booty." It was a pitch of audacious falsehood that we could account for only by his desperation. We repelled it as the most infamous of libels. It was so. With respect to the conduct of several regiments now in the service, it is so no longer. *So far as has depended upon them*, BEAUREGARD is purged of his calumny. The blot he in vain tried to affix upon our sacred cause they have established. The purest cause that ever summoned to battle has, in the conduct of thousands of so-called defenders, been foully dishonored.

The wrong is *a prodigious hindrance to the revival of Union feeling*. The war has been prosecuted with the expectation that when their leaders were broken down and crushed out by force, the Southern people, benefited by experience, would again turn to the old flag. All hope of this must disappear if, by the practical conduct of our armies, we show that it is not a love of the Union, a genuine nationality of feeling, that constrains us to strike these blows, but the thirst for plunder and the lust of domination. Nothing can be conceived better calculated, than such misconduct of our soldiers, to nerve the Southern people to additional desperation against submission, and to leave stings after submission which will rankle for generations.

The wrong is *a great detriment to discipline*. It superinduces a general laxity and license utterly incompatible with those habits of subordination, without which there can be no good soldiership. This is peculiarly fatal to the American soldier. He is by birth and education incapable of that passive, machine-like compliance, which comes so natural to the European, who has been habituated to strong rule from the cradle. His obedience, if it is what it ought to be, springs quite as much from a moral force within, as from military constraint without. Everything, therefore, which breaks down the moral force impairs his military worth. No marauder—least of all an American one—can make a good soldier.

Lastly, this wrong entails *a terrible evil upon Northern society*. This general license must engraft habits upon the young men of the army which will cling to thousands of them after their military life is ended, and put them directly on the road to the penitentiary. It is the most dangerous thing in the world to disregard, for even the shortest time, on any cause, the distinction between *meum* and *tuum*. Its whole tendency is to dull and obscure all sense of such distinction, and to make a man a despoiler without reference to cause. From plundering a rebel to plundering anybody else, would be but a step; and it would cost hardly one more scruple to rob in peace than to rob in war. Is the army thus to be made a school for felons, or a hot-bed for the growth of disorder, violence and spoliation? Heaven forbid.

But who is responsible for this danger?

First—The high officers in our armies. Military law, when rightly enforced, never fails to secure right conduct. It is the duty of commanders to enforce that law at all costs. Death itself would not be an unjustifiable penalty for these offences, if nothing milder will stop them. When the exasperated populace of Paris, in the February revolution, burst into the royal palace, they chalked upon the wall, *Mort aux voleurs*—Death to thieves—and persons taken in the act of secreting valuables were actually shot upon the spot. Have not our loyal people quite as good right to be jealous of the honor of their cause? And if the stern remedy was found effective there in the very rush of frenzy, why should it not tell in the cool management of military life? We saw the effect of the timely severity of Gen. BUTLER, in causing to be shot the three soldiers guilty of pillage. From that time the crime in his jurisdiction ceased to exist; and probably in no period during this last generation, has there been such security for life and property in New-Orleans as since that stern visitation of military law. If nothing lighter will deter, we say, then, that death itself should be the penalty of these misdeeds. Military law arms our commanders with that power, and all power, for the suppression of these violations of it; and those of them who do not effectually use the power are guilty before earth and heaven.

Second—The Government at Washington is responsible. It instigates plunder. Do you ask how? We say by withholding from the soldier his just dues, the effect of which is to deprive him of many of the necessaries and comforts of life, unless he seizes them by force from the neighborhood where he happens to be. The Government disables him from paying; therefore he robs. This keeping in arrears to the soldier for months does him a flagrant personal wrong. He engaged to the Government to do military service for thirteen dollars a month. This contract is mutual, and equally obligatory on both sides. It is as much the duty of the Government to pay the soldier punctually, as it is of the soldier to serve the Government faithfully. The failure of the Government to do this is a disgrace to it. Don't say it has not the money. It has; or the late Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is false. The difficulty is not there. At no time since the war commenced has the Government been unable to obtain whatever funds it needed. The trouble lies in the lack of proper administrative energy. It must be cured. The officials to whom this business of paying the soldiers belongs, do not promptly perform their duty, and the sooner they are pitched from their places, and proper men put there, the better. The Government, in neglecting this, fails at a vital point.

To sum up, then, we say—this growing practice of military marauding must be stopped. It dishonors the loyal cause, hardens the rebellion, demoralizes the soldier, and breeds untold mischief to society. To stop it two things are necessary: *justice to the soldier; justice from the soldier*. We look to our Government for the one; to our Generals for the other.

Virginia, Old and New—State Rights and State Wrongs.

The admission of a new State into the Union is a very serious public event—something like admitting a grown-up stranger into a family. Will the new member be agreeable, is he honorable, will he pay his way, will he conform to household rules and customs—or will he be factious, cross, and a pauper? In the early and even recent days of this Republic, very little heed was paid to such questions. In fact they did not rise at all—but the country was so run mad for enlarging the Union, that such districts as Florida became States, and throughout their career were a heavy annual charge upon the National Treasury, though they furnished Congressmen and Cabinet Ministers to bully the Government and shape its policy in direct hostility to the interests of the great States that supported the Union.

The telegraph this morning announces that the House have passed the Senate bill of last session, admitting Western Virginia into the Union as a State. We anticipated the result, and have nothing now to say about the measure in its constitutional aspect. There was a strong objection urged to the creation of the new State, which, if raised at the right time, might have defeated the measure. The Constitution of the United States prohibits the erection of a new State "within the jurisdiction of any State, without the consent of *the Legislatures of the States concerned*." It is not contended that the consent of any part of Virginia, (the "Old Virginia" of the Union,) has been obtained to the erection of the new State, excepting the part directly interested—the counties of Western Virginia. These counties claim that the regular State Government of Virginia, of which JOHN LETCHER, the Governor, was the head, committed *felo de se* by rebellion against the Constitution and laws of the Union, and thereupon ceased to exist—that they, in virtue of their inalienable right of self-government, at once took up the work of reorganizing the State Government, and did reorganize and restore it by the election of a new Governor and Legislature that were loyal to the Union. The fact that all the counties of the State in its original bounds did not participate in the action to restore the State Government is held to be their fault and not their misfortune; and on a well-grounded principle of public law they cannot take advantage of their own wrong. The new Government erected by the counties of Western Virginia in this *ex parte* manner called itself the Government of the Commonwealth of Virginia, (the style of the old State Government,) and in this name and character elected United States Senators in place of MASON and HUNTER, "seceded," and ordered the election of members of Congress by district to the Lower House. The Senators and Representatives thus chosen were recognized by Congress and admitted to their seats as representatives of the old Commonwealth of Virginia. The President and other Executive officers of the National Government also fully recognized the new organization in the West as the regular Government of the whole State of Virginia.

After this, it was clearly impossible for the National Government, to limit or even question the power of the Western State Government to act for the whole State; and the Legislature, chosen exclusively in and by the Western counties, solemnly gave their consent in the name of the whole State to the erection by the Western counties of the new State to be called Western Virginia. Having obtained this (their own) consent, as representatives of "Old Virginia," to the creation of the new State, the same body, with equal facility, secured their own consent as representatives of the new or Western Virginia—*and thus the requirement of the Constitution of the United States was complied with.*

The right of the people of a State to organize a new State government in case their regularly organized government abdicates or is expelled for any cause, cannot be questioned. The entire merit, therefore, of the case of Western Virginia in its Constitutional aspects is involved in this question: Was the new Government set up by the counties of Western Virginia to take the place of the regular but rebellious State Government at Richmond, organized by such numbers of the population and with such manifestations of sympathy and support in the State at large as to entitle it to recognition as the veritable Government of the whole State? Whatever may be thought of this question *now*—and very few we think would at this time decide it favorably to the new State—it is confessedly too late to raise objection, because Congress and the President have already decided that the Government, as established in the West, was regular and competent to act for the whole State. The present action of Congress is but in consonance with its former policy toward the Northwestern counties of Virginia.

The admission of Western Virginia as a new and independent State must greatly impair the securities of the State of Virginia, now held to the extent of many millions of dollars, not only abroad but in the loyal States of the Union. The public debt of Virginia is, in round terms, $45,000,000. When this debt was created, the counties of Western Virginia were represented in the State Government as parties to the policy that created the debt. The State bonds that were issued and sold were understood by their purchasers to rest upon the good faith of the whole State, and the property and territory of every part thereof. The counties of Western Virginia were not exempted, nor can they be released by any law, political or moral, from responsibility to pay their proportion of the public debt of Virginia. But the new State makes no recognition of the just rights of Virginia's creditors. Its Constitution is a practical repudiation of all obligations in the premises. And this repudiation is sought to be justified by the public men of Western Virginia in a very shallow bit of shuffling and sophistry, covered up in the proposition to have an account stated with the treasury of old Virginia, in which Western Virginia shall have credit for all taxes paid by the counties composing it into the State Treasury and be charged with its fair proportion of the expense of the State Government and the amount of public funds expended in the Western Counties for internal improvements. If the latter or debit side shall be in excess, the amount of such excess is the sum total that Western Virginia will contribute toward the payment of the just debts of Virginia.

But the counties of Western Virginia have received from the State very small appropriations for public improvements; and the offer of the new State to settle with public creditors on the basis of an adjustment of accounts between itself and the old State, is well understood by its people to involve the necessity of *paying just nothing at all*. The alleged unfairness of the expenditure of public funds in former times would be a proper and valid offset for the new State in balancing accounts with the rest of the old Commonwealth of Virginia; but to plead it against the public creditors who only knew the State as a unit, who trusted it on account of its great extent, its wealth and presumptive honor, and who were in no sense parties to the wrongs that Western Virginia may have suffered, is an act without the shadow of justification, and cannot well be distinguished from the most discreditable cases of repudiation in the history of Southern States.

NEW-YORK CITY SMALL NOTES.—The City Council have finally passed the ordinance providing for the issue of "change notes," to be used as currency for the fractional parts of a dollar. The amount authorized to be issued is $3,000,000, and the denominations are to be 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents. The notes are to express on their face that they are payable on demand, in current funds, when sums of $5 are presented. They are to bear the signature of the Mayor and Comptroller, either written or printed. The Comptroller is directed to have the designs engraved and the notes printed; and they are then to be delivered to the City Chamberlain, who is to be charged with the amounts received, as he is charged with other City funds of which he is the custodian. Any persons desiring to procure the change notes for circulation are required to deposit with the Chamberlain current funds in sums of not less than $5, whereupon the Chamberlain shall pay over to such persons an equal amount in said notes.

The operation of this ordinance on the financial interests of the City is simply this: that it enables the Corporation to exchange $3,000,000 of its *credit* for $3,000,000 of current funds. In other words, it is a loan of that amount of money obtained by the City from the people without interest. But as one-half the amount of money received on deposit in exchange for the notes, is required to be kept on hand for the purpose of redeeming such of the notes as may be presented for redemption, the practical benefit of the loan is realized only to the extent of $1,500,000. This half of the deposits may be invested in the temporary loans of the Corporation; and the interest on this investment, less the cost of putting out and redeeming the change notes, will be clear profit to the City; to which, of course, should be added the gains to the City Treasury arising from the accidental loss and destruction of notes in the process of circulation. The sum of such losses, in the case of New-York City notes, is likely to be large, from the fact that, from the high credit of the City and its being the centre of financial exchange in the country, these notes will obtain a wide circulation. They will be as good as United States Treasury Notes in any part of the Union. It is probably a reasonable estimate that the City will realize over $100,000 net profit annually from its small-note currency system. The prospect of profit is, however, no sufficient justification of the issue of shinplasters by State, City, or General Government. The fact of profit only comes in as a partial consolation for a necessary evil.

It is to be hoped the Comptroller will be able to command good engraving talent, and that he will use none but elastic and durable paper, so as to produce change notes superior in style and quality to any the Government or Corporations have yet afforded. The system of small note currency is adopted by the Council ostensibly and exclusively for the accommodation of the people in their daily business transactions. To furnish them with such vile-looking, ill-shaped and perishable trash as scores of Corporations are issuing, is to inflict on them at once a nuisance and a fraud, in direct conflict with the spirit and purpose of the ordinance. The City will make enough by the issue of the notes to justify liberality and honesty in their preparation.

The Duty on Paper.

From the Troy Times.

The public Press all over the country is waiting impatiently to give immortal honor and fame to that member of Congress who shall first move to take the tax off newspapers. Let him speak boldly, and be not afraid!

There is another tax much more important than this, and in which a great many people besides newspaper publishers are interested, which ought to come off first—and that is *the tariff on imported paper*. The import duty on foreign white paper is *thirty* per cent.,—which, under the present rate of exchange is prohibitory. And it is only in consequence of this duty that our own paper-makers are able to take advantage of a scarcity of rags, and by combining together to force prices up to their present enormous rate. But for the duty publishers could resort to the foreign market, and by introducing a new element of competition keep prices here within reasonable bounds. But under the existing tariff such printing paper as we use could not be imported and sold here for less than *twenty-two* cents a pound:—our manufacturers, therefore, feel quite safe in fixing prices at or even above that figure.

This bears not only upon newspaper publishers, but upon book publishers, consumers of writing paper, and everybody who uses paper of any kind. The Government itself will suffer losses to the amount of hundreds of thousands of dollars in consequence of the present enormous price of paper of all kinds which they are compelled to use. The tariff on paper meantime yields the treasury no revenue, because it prohibits imports. It inflicts immense injury, therefore, upon the great mass of the reading community, while it does no good to anybody but the few paper-makers whom it aids in their exactions upon the public at large.

We hope Congress will give some attention to this matter as one of very great and pressing interest. There is no sound or substantial reason why they should not at once *repeal* the import duty on paper, and thus give all consumers the benefit of access to the foreign market. The tax upon newspapers we are willing to pay, though it is excessive and oppressive; but the foreign duty upon paper is a needless and useless exaction. We hope it may be repealed.

THE SUNDAY SCRIMMAGE AT EAST NEW-YORK.—We gave the details, yesterday, of the scandalous riot on Long Island, which resulted in the death of one volunteer, the wounding of another, and the burning of a hotel by the incensed soldiery. We revert to the occurrence with the view of calling attention to one of the palpable causes of this and like troubles in suburban camps.

It is a well-known fact that the Sunday has been made *the* parade day of these camps, before and *since* the general order of the President prohibiting needless Sunday doings in the army. Thousands of the friends of the soldiers, and of curious idlers, have flocked thither to see the evolutions, and—to drink lager. Dram-shops have sprung up in untold numbers, all around the camps. It was in one of these illegal dens that the quarrel arose which cost the soldier his life, and the keeper his building. A drunken Sunday brawl ended in a terrible Sunday riot.

Now, cannot a vigilant civil and military police clear out the horde who hang around our camps, to tempt our soldiers to drunkenness and rioting? Cannot our suburban camps be restrained from being made the holiday attraction on the Sabbath? Cannot some respect be paid to the order of the Commander-in-Chief of our armies, which forbids such acts and scenes as weekly occur on Long and Staten Islands? Is there not enough of the sacrifice of morals and of life after recruits reach the seat of war, so that they may be spared the systematic violation of orders and exposure of morals in camps of instruction—thus made camps of *destruction*?

THE BANKS EXPEDITION.—Those of our citizens who have been in grief over the probable sufferings of the soldiers in Gen. BANKS' expedition, owing to the severe storms and wintry weather that have prevailed since they put to sea, are at liberty now to dismiss their apprehensions. On the 5th inst., a fleet of eight steamers, supposed to belong to this expedition, were spoken off Hatteras, steaming South. It is probable, therefore, that the expeditionary corps had a very slight touch of the cold spell under which we are yet wincing. The point may be considered fully settled that Gen. BANKS is not to operate in the James or York River against Richmond. He is probably bound to Wilmington in North Carolina, to Charleston in South Carolina, to Savannah in Georgia, or to some point in East or West Florida, or to Mobile in Alabama, or to Galveston in Texas, or—if the eager reader is not suited with either of these places—he can suit himself by choosing, but not betting upon, some other point in the long stretch of rebel coast running from Cape Hatteras to the Rio Grande.

FURTHER FROM MEXICO.

Puebla Garrisoned by Eight Thousand Men.

Proclamation of the French General in Jalapa.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Saturday, Dec. 6, 1862.

By the arrival, on the 6th inst., of the *Conway* from Vera Cruz, further news has been received from Mexico.

Chalchinda has been taken possession of in the name of the French by MARQUEZ, the Mexican reactionary chief, at the head of 3,000 men.

Puebla was garrisoned by 8,000 Mexicans, determined to make a desperate resistance.

An order had been issued by the Mexican Government to the land-owners about Jalapa, to leave nothing that might be of service to the French.

The greatest misery is said to exist in Mexico.

COMONFORT and DOBLADO had come to terms to put down JUAREZ, and reinstate themselves in his place.

Among the passengers by the *Conway*, is Gen. WOLL, who is going to France to lodge complaints with the Emperor of Gen. FOREY.

Alvarado has been occupied by the French.

Gen. BERTHIER has issued the following proclamation:

JALAPA, Nov. 23.

Citizens of Jalapa:

A brigade of the French expeditionary army has just entered your city.

Its mission has no other object, in accordance almost with the general operations of war, but to give you confidence in the intentions that we hold toward you. Be confiding and do not regard us as enemies.

We will fulfill what the General-in-Chief offers in his proclamation, and will not diverge from it.

We will respect your independence. We will exercise no oppression toward you in any manner; we will protect no party but that of order, peace and concord, which we wish to see at last reign in your beautiful country, because those are the only base upon which all Governments have to rest in order to be strong.

Men of all parties, if you desire the happiness of your country, approach us frankly, and we offer you the hand of friendship, and together we will aid to rebuild your social edifice.

French forces will remain in your city until the conclusion of peace, and with all our care we will protect your persons and your property.

Tranquility and good order, it was said, reigned in Jalapa.

Padre MIRANDA arrived at Orizaba on the 6th ult. and on the following day presented himself to the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces, who manifested to him his fears lest the presence of the Padre in a city where was head-quarters might be interpreted by parties each according to their opinions, at the same time declaring to him that he, the General, did not intend to vary at all in the conciliatory policy which he represented in Mexico, and that, faithful to his former declarations, he would receive with the more zeal Reactionists and Liberals, in the hope of uniting them all in the same sentiment, love to their country; that he must require of all, in writing, a declaration in conformity with his words.

In consequence, Padre MIRANDA signed the following declaration, which the Commander-in-Chief of the French forces presented to him for signature:

"On arriving at these headquarters of the French army, I declare that I have no other intention than that of contributing, by my words and actions to the success of the French intervention, as understood by the General-in-Chief. In consequence, I engage to abstain from following any other line of conduct that may be counter to the policy of the Emperor NAPOLEON; a policy whole, and is to unite all honest men in one party, animated by love to their country; to establish a firm and moral government, that will guarantee the properties, lives and liberty of all, without exception of opinions for the past, promising to use the influence that I may possess, and my words to calm the minds, and to assure, as near as possible, the complete pacification of the country."

Gen. ALMONTE had been for some days indisposed, but was convalescent at the last news from Orizaba.

At Vera Cruz, Gen. FOREY had accorded all military and civil powers to the Military Commander of the place, giving him particular instructions to assure justice, prevent exactions, protect persons and property, cause the roads to be free, favor business transactions, respect and cause opinions to be respected.

In consequence, the following order had been issued in that city:

"Nobody can be tried, imprisoned, nor suffer any imposition or fine, unless by the magistrates and in conformity with the laws.

No person can be forcibly incorporated as a soldier in the Mexican troops.

The productions of the country, the horses and the cattle necessary for the support of the French and Mexican armies, cannot be taken unless with a regular requisition, and being previously paid for.

The soldiers and civil guard are to protect travelers, and clear the roads of the robbers who spoil the inhabitants.

A full and entire amnesty is granted to all those who have taken up arms against the army, and who, returning peaceably to their homes, shall present themselves to the *alcaldes*, and make a promise to live as good citizens. No Mexican can be molested for his political opinions.

The General-in-Chief wishes the French authority to be the succor and support of all, and hopes by these means to revive confidence, put an end to the evils of war, assure individual liberty, and bring back abundance in the bosom of families.

DURAND ST. ARNAUD,
Commander in Vera Cruz.

VERA CRUZ, Nov. 24, 1862."

One thousand laborers were wanted in Vera Cruz for the railroad which it was proposed to construct as far as Toledad. Materials continued arriving from the United States.

JUAREZ has declared the penalty of death against all who hold any communication with the French or the Mexican forces in their service.

No Aid to the Starving.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

While the meeting at the Chamber of Commerce yesterday developed much individual benevolence and kindly personal feeling, it is unfortunately only too obvious, that in a *national point of view*, the movement at present is not only a mistake, but unnecessary and uncalled for. There is no denying the facts, that between the two countries there exists a large amount of ill-feeling; and further, that Great Britain is both able and willing to do all that is necessary to be done to feed and clothe the operatives who have been deprived of their ordinary means of subsistence by the deplorable civil war now devastating this hitherto most prosperous country. As yet, so far from any very serious distress having occurred among the mill hands, the returns of the Registrar-General for nine of the principal towns where the pinch is greatest and the paralysis of industry most complete, proved that the mortality for the quarter ending 30th of September last, was only 7,157, while for the corresponding period in 1860 it was 7,208, and in 1861, 9,076.

So much for the past, while with respect to the future it is very clear that none will be allowed to suffer for lack of either food or clothing. Indeed it is quite evident that rather than there should be any risk of the bountiful voluntary efforts proving insufficient to meet the probable requirements, the estimated deficiency will, in good time, be amply provided for, either by an order in Council or Parliamentary grant, and the result will most probably be exhibited, that seldom, if ever, in any year, will the operatives in the spinning districts of Great Britain have been more liberally supplied with food and raiment than they will have been in the year '62–63.

Under these circumstances, therefore, and the unfortunate bitterness between the two countries which now exists, the projected movement of the Chamber of Commerce would, in a national point of view, not only be tarnished with the taint of hypocrisy, but would also, on the other side, in all probability, tend more to a feeling of pain and annoyance, than one of gratification.

Is it not, therefore, only too manifest that, under existing circumstances, it would be wrong for America to give, and equally wrong for England to receive the profered assistance? Indeed, it will be much better that it should be diverted to a fund in aid of the 130,000 National troops now in the hospital, and which, as the contest proceeds, are more likely to increase than diminish.

While dismissing, therefore, the idea of aid as suggested by the Chamber of Commerce, I would observe that there is a way in which the Chamber might move with mutual benefit to both countries, especially to the operative classes, and that is by using its influence in Congress to revise and adjust the present very unsatisfactory tariff.

I remain, Sir, sincerely your obedient servant,
MERCATOR.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Dec. 5, 1862.

[The above letter from a British Merchant, is the one referred to in the leading columns of the TIMES yesterday.]

ANOTHER PEACE CANARD.

Mr. J. Wesley Greene, Otherwise Verdant Greene, and Probably now Invisible Greene, Concerned in it.

CHICAGO, Tuesday, Dec. 10.

J. WESLEY GREENE, formerly of Pittsburgh, publishes a long statement to-day in the *Times*, of this city, to the following effect:

"I was called on by a gentleman from Baltimore on Oct. 22, who informed me that JEFF. DAVIS greatly desired me to go to Richmond. After two or three interviews with this gentleman I consented to go.

I arrived at Richmond on the 26th of October, and on calling on Mr. DAVIS was informed by him that he (DAVIS) desired a termination of the war, and an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the North and the South.

Mr. DAVIS said he wanted some person on whom he could rely, who would go to Washington, and present to Mr. LINCOLN, informally, certain propositions which he (DAVIS) thought might lead to the desired end.

At first I objected to being the bearer of the propositions of Mr. DAVIS, fearing that I might be put in Fort Lafayette; but I finally consented to do so.

The propositions of Mr. DAVIS are, in substance, as follows:

First—A general and unconditional amnesty to all political offenders against the Federal Government, such as would place them in the position they occupied before the commencement of hostilities, respecting all their immunities, rights and privileges.

Second—The restoration of all fugitive slaves within the control of the Federal Government, and a guarantee that the General Government will give the entire weight of its influence and authority in carrying out the provisions of the Fugitive Slave law for the recovery of those fugitives who have passed beyond the immediate control of the Government.

Third—Each contending party shall be held responsible only for the debt incurred by it, in the same manner as if they had been recognized independent Powers.

These propositions, as Mr. DAVIS expressed it, are the basis upon which a restoration of the Union can be effected.

There were many other points upon which Mr. DAVIS spoke, but he said there would be very little difficulty in reference to them if the major propositions were agreed upon.

Mr. LINCOLN's Proclamation to liberate the slaves seemed to annoy Mr. DAVIS, who casually remarked, that "It would play hell with us."

This Mr. DAVIS explained by saying that, if the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN was not suspended or revoked, it would only be a stimulus to an interminable and ruinous war.

Mr. DAVIS said that the proclamation of Mr. LINCOLN was regarded throughout the South as a bid for a "servile insurrection."

Mr. DAVIS also remarked that, should the Administration of Mr. LINCOLN be disposed to let these propositions drop and the facts should become known to people of the North, it would cause such a howling about the ears of the Administration as to compel them to do something toward arriving at a termination of the war between the North and the South.

Having returned to Pittsburgh, Mr. GREENE wrote to President LINCOLN, on the 10th of November, expressing a willingness to visit Washington if requested so to do.

On the 16th of November, Mr. GREENE received a telegram from Secretary STANTON, requesting him to come on to Washington.

On arriving in Washington, Mr. GREENE called on President LINCOLN, and related everything in connection with his (GREENE's) visit to Richmond.

The same afternoon, Mr. GREENE attended a Cabinet meeting, at which he repeated the statements made to President LINCOLN.

The next morning, Mr. GREENE was again sent for by President LINCOLN, and attended a second Cabinet meeting the same afternoon.

Mr. GREENE called on President LINCOLN on three successive mornings afterward."

The affidavit of Mr. GREENE is attached to his statement, and he swears that it is true in every detail and particular.

Mr. GREENE gives as the reason why Mr. DAVIS sent for him, that he (GREENE) had done Mr. DAVIS some service during the Mexican war, which he (DAVIS) gratefully remembered, and Mr. DAVIS chose him because he was unknown to fame as a politician, and because he (DAVIS) believed that he (GREENE) would present the peace propositions without encumbering them with side issues or minor details.

J. WESLEY GREENE AN IMPOSTER.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.

J. WESLEY GREENE who furnished the Chicago TIMES some reported peace propositions from JEFFERSON DAVIS to President LINCOLN, is an imposter.

He came to Washington to see President LINCOLN, who soon ascertained that there was no ground for his nonsensical statements.

LATER.—On inquiry, it is ascertained that a man, calling himself WESLEY GREEN, and professing to reside at Pittsburgh, Penn., called on the President some time in November, and stated to him that he had had two interviews with JEFF. DAVIS, at Richmond, on the last day in October, and also related certain statements, which he said DAVIS had made to him upon the occasion. The President, however, became satisfied that GREEN had not seen DAVIS at all, and that the entire story was a very shallow attempt at deception. JEFF. can redeem GREEN's character, if he will, by verifying his statement.

Affairs in Albany.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD DIRECTORS RE-ELECTED—THE OFFICIAL STATE CANVASS—THE MILITARY BOARD, ETC.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The Stockholders of the Central Railroad, to-day reëlected the old Board of Directors same as last year. The vote was unanimous.

The Board of State Canvassers met to-day. "The following are the official majorities: SEYMOUR, 10,752; JONES, 10,212; SKINNER, 11,215; CLARK, 9,477; TALMADGE, 8,699. On the Republican ticket WILMANS has the highest vote, HUGHES the second highest.

The Canal Board meets this afternoon.

The State Military Board met at noon to settle up old accounts outside the regular accounts, which have been referred by special act to the Inspector-General, Quartermaster-General and Judge-Advocate, subject to the approval of the Board. Some 400 accounts were presented.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 10—P. M.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the Central Railroad, held this afternoon, the following officers were chosen without opposition: President, ERASTUS CORNING; Vice-President, DEAN RICHMOND; Executive Committee, Messrs. Corning, Richmond, Chedell, Page, and Martin; Committee on Accounts, Messrs. Spraker, Tracey, and Blatchford.

MASON JONES IN BROOKLYN.—Mr. MASON JONES delivers his oration on "CURRAN and the Wits and Orators of the Irish Bar," at the Atheneum, this evening. We understand that preoccupancy of the Academy of Music by other parties, renders it necessary to change the scene to the Atheneum, where, if Mr. JONES succeed in attracting a crowd only half as large as that which he drew at the Academy, he will be puzzled to find seat-room for his auditors.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment New-York State Militia.

ALBANY, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The Twenty-fifth Regiment New-York State Militia to-day elected Lieut.-Col. JAMES SWIFT as Colonel, in place of M. K. BRYAN, who resigned to take command of the Fourth Regiment Corcoran Brigade.

The Arabia below Boston.

BOSTON, Dec. 10, Midnight.

The steamship *Arabia*, from Liverpool viâ Halifax, is below, and will arrive up before daylight.

Holiday Hats!! Holiday Hats!!

ALSO,
LADIES' FANCY FURS.
AT WHITE'S, the far-famed hatter, No. 216 Broadway.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for Children Teething—Not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and vigor to the whole system. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Heavy Knit All Wool
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, BY
UNION ADAMS, No. 637 Broadway.

Take Ayer's Cherry Pectoral—
To stop your Colds, Coughs,
and
Bronchial Affections,
Before they run into Consumption that you cannot stop.

Herring's Patent Champion Safes.
THEIR TRIUMPHS FOR
NOVEMBER.
NUMBERS ONE AND TWO.
GREAT FIRE AT BUCHANAN, MICH.

BUCHANAN, Mich., Nov. 7, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTS—Our store, which was a three-story and basement brick building, was totally destroyed by the recent extensive fire, which consumed most of the business portion of our town, on the 31st ult. We had two of your Fire-proof Safes in use, which were subjected to an intense heat *for twenty hours*. The heat was so great around one of them that two of the iron wheels are partially melted off; yet the books and papers which it contained are as perfect as before the fire. We are now using the same books and papers which were in both Safes. The bindings of the books are a little drawn by the steam from the fire-proof filling, which is the only indication of their having passed through the fiery trial.

We have always had the utmost confidence in your Patent Champion Safes. This test has proved to us that they are all you claim, perfect protection for books, papers and money from fire. Yours, respectfully,
ROSS, ALEXANDER & CO.

NUMBER THREE.
BURNING OF THE ALTHAUSE BUILDING.
LARGE FIRE CORNER OF GREENE AND HOUSTON STS., NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 17, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—*Gents.*: In answer to your inquiries in regard to my safe, I would answer, that it was one of your make, and has been worth to me many times its cost. It was in my office in the second story of the Althause Building, corner of Houston and Greene sts., on Saturday evening, 15th inst., when that structure was totally destroyed by fire. I found it in the ruins this morning, with evidence on the outside of its having been subjected to great heat. The plates and knob were *melted* off, and as it would not unlock, I was obliged to force it open, when, to my great gratification, my books, papers, insurance policies, money, &c., came forth without further damage than was caused by steam, and without hardly the smell of fire upon them. Yours, truly,
A. CARR.

NUMBER FOUR.
ANOTHER IN THE SAME FIRE!

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1862.

MESSRS. HERRING & CO.—*Gentlemen*: The Herring Safe which I lately purchased, contained my books and papers at the time my establishment was destroyed in the fire corner of Houston and Greene sts., on the night of the 15th inst. The Safe was taken out of the ruins yesterday, and on opening, I found the books and papers in a good state of preservation.

You will please send for the old Safe, and when I get into my new office I shall want one of a larger size.

Yours, respectfully, JOHN THOMPSON.

NUMBER FIVE.
LARGE FIRE IN POUGHKEEPSIE.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 25, 1862.

Messrs. Herring & Co., New-York:

GENTS: On the night of the 22d inst., a fire occurred in our printing establishment, (a four-story brick building,) which was completely destroyed. The building was filled with papers and printer's ink, and burnt most furiously and with intense heat. Your safe was in the fire for about ten hours, and when we were able to get at it, and on breaking it open, we found our books and papers in perfect order, the covers being only a little warped by steam. With slight repairs we consider the Safe good for another fire. Yours, &c., PLATT & SCHRAM,
Per J. E. SCHRAM.

NUMBER SIX.
LARGE FIRE AT CLEVELAND, OHIO, NOV. 29, 1862.
From the Cleveland Leader.

DESTRUCTIVE CONFLAGRATION—A. STEPHENS & SONS' COFFEE AND SPICE FACTORY BURNED—OTHER PROPERTY INJURED—LOSS FROM $85,000 TO $90,000.

About 6¼ o'clock on Sunday morning, a fire broke out in the rear of A. Stephens & Sons' coffee and spice manufactory, at No. 20 Merwin-st., resulting in a disastrous conflagration.

The store of A. Stephens & Sons was entirely consumed, and the two stores adjoining.

Stephens & Sons' insurance on stock amounts to $15,000. Their loss above insurance cannot be calculated exactly, but is believed to be not less than $30,000. They held a policy of insurance of $500 on their portion of the building, on their lease, in the Washington Insurance Company, of New-York. A box containing 5 pounds of cream of tartar, and a bundle of 500 labels, is all that they know to have been saved, except the articles contained in their safe.

The safe, manufactured by HERRING & CO., was found all right, although it had been subjected to a tremendous heat. At one time it was red hot. When dug out, after the fire, it was opened with the key, and the paper and money contained therein, found to be uninjured. There was between $2,000 and $3,000 in money in this safe.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE PROOF SAFES.—The best and most reliable security from fire now known. HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION BANKER'S SAFE, with Herring & Floyd's Patent "*Crystallized Iron*," the best protection against a burglar now extant.

SIDEBOARD SAFES, PARLOR SAFES, and Dwelling-House Safes, of plain finish, for Silver plate, Papers, Jewelry, &c.

HERRING & CO.,
No. 251 Broadway, New-York.
FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
Philadelphia.
HERRING & CO., Chicago.

Climatic Adjuvant,
The world's remedy for
CONSUMPTION
And inflammation of the
THROAT, LUNGS
AND
BRONCHIAL PASSAGES.
MORGAN & ALLEN, Agents,
No. 46 Cliff-st., New-York.

Anklets.
If you would make a Christmas present for your wife or daughter, get a pair of Anklets, at
MILLER'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

Barry's Tricopherus is the best and cheapest article for dressing, beautifying, curling, cleaning, preserving and restoring the hair. Ladies, try it. Sold by all druggists.

Anklets.—Worn over the top of the boot, protecting the ankle from cold and wet. The nicest thing for skating. For sale by W. H. JEFFERS,
No. 573 Broadway.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, No. 2 Vesey-st., (under Astor House,) opposite the church. No connection whatever with any other Truss Office of same name. A female attends ladies.

The Palmer Arm and Leg.—B. FRANK PALMER, inventor and patentee, Astor-place, (ground floor) N. Y.; also Philadelphia and Boston. Only houses of Palmer & Co. Avoid imposition by calling on the inventor.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

Persons Suffering from Diabetes, or Disease of the Kidneys, should not fail to use Constitution Water. Sold by all Druggists. Depôt, No. 46 Cliff-st., N. Y.

MARRIED.

HADDEN—CRANE.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, by Rev. Moses Ballou, Mr. ELIAS W. HADDEN to Miss JANE L. CRANE.

HULL—DUBOIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Horace L. E. Pratt, of Staten Island, Dr. JOSEPH J. HULL of this City, to MARY DELAFIELD, eldest daughter of Cornelius Du Bois, of Staten Island.

MARVIN—DALLY.—At Christ Church, Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, by Rev. Dr. Canfield, TASKER H. MARVIN to BIANCA S., only daughter of Henry Dally, Esq., all of the above place.

STUDDIFORD—EMERY.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, by Rev. Dr. Studdiford, of Lambertville, N. J., assisted by Rev. P. A. Studdiford, of Belleville, N. J., at the house of the bride's father, Rev. SAMUEL M. STUDDIFORD, of Stewartsville, N. J., to Miss MARY CAPNER, daughter of Wm. P. Emery, Esq., of Flemington, N. J. No cards.

SMITH—TASSELLE.—In this City, on Monday, Dec. 8, at St. Stephen's Church, by Rev. Dr. Cummings, Mr. J. MAURICE SMITH to Miss ELLEN BUTLER TASSELLE, all of this City.

VANDERVEER—BOERUM.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Nov. 26, by Rev. J. Greenleaf, Mr. CHARLES H. VANDERVEER, of New-Lots, to Miss SUSAN BOERUM, eldest daughter of Henry Boerum, Brooklyn.

DIED.

BLOODGOOD.—In Mobile, Ala., on Thursday, Nov. 20, AUGUSTA KENNEDY, wife of M. Hildreth Bloodgood.

CLARK.—On Tuesday evening, Dec. 9, SAMUEL C. CLARK, in the 83d year of his age.

The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend his funeral, at No. 44 Leroy-st., this (Thursday) morning, at 10 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

COLE.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, ROSCOE COLE, of Virginia, in the 30th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his grand-daughters, Mrs. Matthew Morgan, Jr., and Mrs. Edward Morgan, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 56 West 20th-st., on Friday morning, Dec. 12, at 9 o'clock.

DAYTON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, after a short illness, HARVEY DAYTON, aged 49 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 104 West 48th-st., on Thursday morning, Dec. 11, at 9 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Westchester County for interment, by the 10½ train of the Harlem Railroad.

DICKERSON.—At Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Judge DICKERSON, Judge of the United States District Court for New-Jersey.

His funeral will take place on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 12½ o'clock, from St. Paul's Church, Paterson. The train of the Erie Railroad leaves from Chambers-st. wharf at 11 o'clock A. M.

DAY.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, of disease of the heart, SARAH E. DAY, eldest daughter of William Day, aged 36 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Methodist Episcopal Church in 17th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

DONALDSON.—On Tuesday, Dec. 9, after a lingering illness, ELLEN DONALDSON, aged 58 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Thursday,) at 1½ o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 157 West 33d-st., New-York.

FREEMAN.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, ELIZA FREEMAN, widow of the late Dr. Alfred Freeman, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of her sons-in-law, Rev. David Irving and Wm. L. Skidmore, Esq., are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 73 Union-place, corner of 4th-av. and 19th-st., on Saturday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

GROTE.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Dec. 8, at No. 101 Amity-st., ANNA, wife of Frederick R. Grote, aged 42 years and 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Trinity, on Thursday, at 2½ P. M.

HADDON.—On Wednesday, Dec. 10, MARY A. HADDON, wife of John Haddon, aged 49 years.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 113 East 24th-st., on Friday, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock.

JAYNE.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, WILLIS ADDISON, son of Geo. A. and Mary E. Jayne, aged 10 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 239 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, on Friday, the 12th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

LAMBDEN.—At New-Rochelle, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, HANNAH ELEANOR, only daughter of George and Hettie Lambden.

Friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the Baptist Church, at 2 o'clock on Thursday.

LAKE.—In Staten Island, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, HELEN S. LAKE, in the 51st year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at St. Andrew's Church, Richmond, on Friday next, Dec. 12, at 1 o'clock.

MOORE.—On Wednesday morning, Dec. 10, of consumption, JOSEPH MOORE, aged 35 years, 6 months and 7 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, also the members of Hancock Lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 643 Hudson-st.

OSGOOD.—In Newbern, N. C., on Tuesday, Dec. 2, SAMUEL OSGOOD, of this City, aged 53 years.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

PARKS.—In this City, on Tuesday, Dec. 9, Miss SARAH PARKS, daughter of the late Peter Parks, in the 74th year of her age.

Her friends and relatives are invited to attend her funeral, on Thursday, the 11th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 3 Forsyth-st., without further notice.

PLEASANTS.—In Savannah, Ga., on Saturday, Oct. 25 PATIENCE R. VANDERVOORT, widow of the late Dr. Samuel Pleasants, of Richmond, Va.

SKILLMAN.—At Boundbrook, N. J., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, Dr. ABRAHAM SKILLMAN, in the 67th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, on Saturday next, at 11 o'clock A. M.

SHELTON.—At Jamaica, L. I., on Wednesday, Dec. 10, at 11 A. M., of typhoid pneumonia, JOHN D. SHELTON, M. D., in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Saturday, the 13th inst., from his late residence, in Fulton-st., Jamaica, L. I. Cars leave James-slip, New-York, at 9 A. M.

WILSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Dec. 10, JOHN ELIAS WILSON, eldest son of John Wilson, aged 25 years and 2 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Friday, Dec. 12, at 2 o'clock, from the residence of his father, No. 75 Christopher-st.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

WINANS.—On Wednesday morning, Nov. 10, ADELE, daughter of Henry H. and Tabitha Winans, aged 3 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Thursday) afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, without further invitation.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S
KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 585.—Dec. 10, 1862.
48, 13, 67, 68, 73, 61, 49, 40, 10, 54, 11, 71, 59.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 586—Dec. 10, 1862.
34, 58, 53, 54, 37, 3, 35, 11, 13, 14, 75, 50.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to
MURRAY, EDDY & CO.
Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.—IN DRAWING of Nov. 29, No. 18,491 drew $100,000; No. 24,48 drew $50,000; No. 22,811 drew $30,000; No. 17,264 drew $10,000; No. 7,130 drew $5,000—being the five capital prizes. A premium of 12½ per cent. paid for prizes. Information furnished. Highest price paid for Gold and Silver. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers,
No. 16 Wall-st., New-York.

LOTTERIES.—PRIZES CASHED AND INFORMATION given. JOSEPH BATES, Broker, No. 11 Wall-st., Room No. 1, New-York.

LOTTERIES.—SEE J. A. MORRIS & CO.'S ADvertisement on eighth page.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
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J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
HANDSOMELY DECORATED, from $50 upward.
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, from $12 upward.
WHITE FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS, $4 per set.
We have the largest and
FINEST ASSORTMENT OF THE ABOVE GOODS that has ever been in the City, and we respectfully invite the attention of buyers.

ALSO,
An immense variety of FANCY GOODS, specially imported and manufactured for the Holidays, such as PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, CARICATURE FIGURES, PARIAN STATUARY, FRENCH CLOCKS and MANTEL ORNAMENTS, DRESSING-TABLE SETS, STERLING SILVER and SILVER-PLATED WARE, &c., &c.

"SPECIAL NOTICE."

We shall, in a few days, open a LARGE INVOICE OF HANDSOME TOILET SETS, which we intend to offer

AT GREAT BARGAINS, VIZ.:

GOLD BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces....$5 50 per set.
COLORED BAND TOILET SETS, 11 pieces 5 00 per set.
WHITE TOILET SETS, 11 pieces............3 25 per set.

Samples shown and orders booked now for delivery when opened.

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488, 490 and 492 BROADWAY, cor. Broome-st.

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A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.

Expressly for family use. Twenty-two colors and shades—brilliant, fast colors. For twenty-five cents you can color as many goods as would cost five times that sum, in one hour to three hours' time. The process is simple. At every store are samples of each color on silk and wool.

Put up in packages of 25 cents and 15 cents.
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HOWE & STEVENS,
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SOME AS LOW AS
ONE, TWO and THREE DOLLARS EACH,
At GEO. C. ALLEN'S, No. 415 Broadway,
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BALMORAL SKIRTS
AT
GREAT BARGAINS—Just Received.
—1,000—
SCOTCH BALMORALS—4 yards wide—
At $2 25, $2 50, $3, $3 25 and $3 50,
Worth from $3 to $5 each.
W. K. PEYTON, No. 274 Bowery.

NEW CURRENCY MAGIC POCKET-BOOKS.
A large assortment at wholesale.
J. R. DILLON, Sole Manufacturer,
No. 17 Ann-st., up stairs, New-York.

WEDDING CARDS
These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y.
☞ Established 1840. ☞ For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

MOUNTED OFFICERS, ATTENTION!
For sale, a splendid saddle-horse, five years old; has been through the Peninsular campaign. Also, a full set of equipments. Apply at No. 142 Centre-st., up stairs.

UNITED STATES SANITARY COMMISSION.—WOMAN'S CENTRAL ASSOCIATION OF RELIEF.—A meeting will be held at the Academy of Music at 8 o'clock THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, at which most important practical information will be given to those who wish to labor in the good work of relieving the sick and wounded of the army, with the assurance that their labor will not be thrown away. Tickets, free, admitting one person, can be obtained at the office of the Woman's Central Association, No. 11 Cooper Union, 3d-av., at the office of the Sanitary Commission, No. 823 Broadway; from Howard Potter, Esq., Treasurer; at the office of Messrs. Brown Brothers & Co., No. 59 Wall-st., and at the bookstores.
G. F. ALLEN,
Chairman of Committee.

TO CAPITALISTS AND PAPER-MAKERS.—The undersigned, a Committee appointed by and acting for THE ASSOCIATED PRESS in the City of New-York, will receive PROPOSALS for the supply of the whole or any part of 300,000 pounds of PAPER per week for five years from the 1st day of Janury next, (or as soon thereafter as the necessary arrangements can be perfected.)
M. S. BEACH,
Sun Office, corner Nassau and Fulton-sts.
SAMUEL SINCLAIR,
Tribune Office, corner Nassau and Spruce sts.

MIRRORS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.—THE largest assortment in the City, for sale at "popular prices," by WHITTEMORE BROTHERS,
No. 579 Broadway, opposite Metropolitan Hotel.
N. B.—Open evenings till Jan. 1.

AULD LANG SYNE.—THIS CELEBRATED Group of Statuary, life-size, by Robert Thomson, sculptor, will be on exhibition DAY and EVENING, at the corner of 4th-st. and Broadway. The Scottish dress and manner of meeting an old acquaintance are truly represented. Admission 25 cents.

INTERNATIONAL RELIEF COMMITTEE.

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.

AN APPEAL FOR THE SUFFERING OPERATIVES OF GREAT BRITAIN.

The blow struck at our national existence has fallen heavily upon the operatives of Europe, and it is announced to us that in England there is unusual suffering and a year of scarcity.

"The agony of Lancashire," says the London *Times*, "is every day becoming more acute, and before the Winter is ended the sufferings of the people will prove the greatest national trial that we have had since the Irish famine."

When the Irish famine prevailed in 1847 the American people, from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, gladly gave of their abundance; our Government furnished transportation for the food; the British Government afforded facilities for its distribution; and the Queen, whose virtues fully illustrate her words, recognized the friendliness of the act.

Again we are called upon in the name of humanity to relieve men, women and children, who are compelled, without fault of their own, to face a more fearful enemy than war. The appeal comes to those to whom God in His Providence has been most bountiful. Amid all the trials, He has permitted us to meet in the defence of National unity and constitutional freedom, unsatisfied hunger has had no place; and despite the withdrawal of an army of citizens to protect the liberties of the Republic, the labors of those who remained have been so plentifully blessed, that America is able, from her surplus, to export largely to other countries.

Let us not be unmindful at this moment of the responsibilities imposed upon us by the munificence of the Ruler of nations, nor permit our sorrows and burdens to lead us to forget, or to undervalue, the peculiar duties that belong to our position. Our agricultural efforts extended over a wide and fertile territory, as yet thinly populated, have made our land one of the granaries, to which the nations of Europe that subsist chiefly by manufactures now look for food; and the operatives of Lancashire temporarily deprived of American cotton, have more than ever occasion for American corn.

Let that corn be forwarded with the generosity that becomes a people who have undergone the greatest trial that can befall a nation; and who know the value of sympathy promptly tendered in the moment of misfortune. Let us show our gratitude to Providence for all its mercies, by recognizing the claims of Christian brotherhood, and hasten to relieve the want whose sharp cry comes to us across the ocean.

The Homestead act of Congress, which gives to each settler in our Western Territories, without regard to his nationality, one hundred and sixty acres of the public land, offers to every foreigner a welcome and a home; but a threatening Winter of suffering demands instant relief, and reminds us of the ancient proverb—"He gives twice who gives quickly."

There is reason to believe, from significant indications, not alone in New-York, but throughout the country, that the people need no urging to activity in this cause, but rather wait with impatience the necessary organization for the convenient transmission of their gifts.

To this end the undersigned, who have been appointed by the citizens of New-York to act in concert with similar bodies, urgently recommend the citizens of every city, town and village throughout the Union to call public meetings, and appoint Committees to collect and remit moneys and food to Committees on the seaboard; and they respectfully ask the Clergy of all denominations at once to bring the subject before their congregations, and to take up collections, that all, according to their ability, may unite in this national and truly Christian work.

They confidently believe that the Railroad Companies and the owners of vessels on the lakes, whose prosperity of late has been largely augmented by the increase of our agricultural products, will cheerfully furnish gratuitous transportation for all donations of food, and that our enterprising shipowners will exhibit the like liberality in furnishing freight room to Europe. They anticipate ready assistance from the country at large, but rely especially upon our food-producing States for prompt and generous contributions from the grain accumulated on their hands.

The undersigned have already received, as will appear by the report of their Treasurer, large donations, which they hail as an earnest of those to come, and they repeat with pleasure the announcement that by the liberality of Messrs. N. L. & G. GRISWOLD, a new ship of eighteen hundred tons burden has been placed at their disposal. They propose to transmit the provisions they shall receive, and those which they may purchase, as rapidly and economically as possible, commencing the work without delay, and making such arrangements with persons of probity in Great Britain as shall insure their immediate and judicious distribution.

JOHN C. GREEN, Chairman, No. 71 South-st.
JOHN TAYLOR JOHNSTON, Secretary, 69 Wall-st.
A. A. LOW, Treasurer, No. 31 Burling-slip.

Or to any member of the

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

WILLIAM E. DODGE, Chairman, No. 19 Cliff-st.
GEORGE GRISWOLD, No. 72 South-st.
CHARLES H. MARSHALL, No. 38 Burling-slip.
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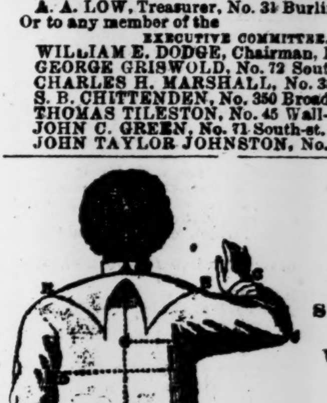

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For sale by all the principal dealers through the UNITED STATES.

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CHALYBEATE TONIC,

A new and valuable remedy, by one of the most eminent medical chemists in this country, for the entire removal and permanent cure of DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND MUSCULAR DEBILITY, LOW SPIRITS, BRONCHITIS, SCROFULA, TORPID LIVER, COSTIVENESS, FEMALE IRREGULARITIES, and all diseases arising from an impure state of the blood.

When used in connection with his celebrated PERISTALTIC LOZENGES, it is a genuine remedy for RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, and a wonderful specific for the Gout.

This Tonic is made from the pure native CATAWBA WINE and is one of the most invigorating cordials ever known, joined with the most efficacious form of IRON, a delightful restorer of exhausted nature, imparting great vigor to the nervous energy, greatly increasing the appetite and promoting thorough digestion, and to persons suffering from excessive indulgence, impotency or premature age, it imparts the vigor, freshness and buoyancy of youth.

For sale by HEGEMAN & CO.,
Nos. 203, 399, 511, 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., cor. 4th-av.

SEE GIMBREDE'S NEW STYLE
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See the new style Wedding Envelopes.
See the matchless variety of Note Paper.
See the new patterns of Note Paper.
See the Auto-photograph Album.
See the $4 Album reduced to $3.
See the fresh stock of Lippincott's Splendid Albums, (wood covers, etc.)
588 BROADWAY, (Metropolitan Hotel.

PLATED WARE FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
Since the tax upon Silver ware, what a rush there is, to be sure, for
GOOD PLATED GOODS,
Upon which there is no tax levied. I have only time, in the midst of hurrying business, to say, that the best place to obtain the
GENUINE ARTICLE
is at the well-known store of
LUCIUS HART,
Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip.

SKATES! SKATES!! SKATES!!!
We have added to our establishment a salesroom for RETAILING SKATES only, where we offer at reasonable prices a very complete assortment for men, women and children. PATTERSON BROTHERS,
Importers of Hardware,
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Illustrated price list furnished on application.

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N. B.—Any contribution expressly intended for Scotland or Ireland, will be forwarded in accordance with the donor's wishes.

COMMITTEE.

To whom, or to the Treasurer, subscriptions may be sent.

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One door below Canal-st.

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These charming little books are written by a sister of the late Gen. Lander, are more fully illustrated than any other new juveniles, having tinted frontispiece, illustrated title pages, with many half-page cuts, and are elegantly printed and bound in fancy colors, making altogether the most attractive books for young folks for the holidays.

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READY TO-DAY, DEC. 11:
THE LIFE
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Complete in one Crown Octavo Vol., with Steel P[illegible]
Price, $1 75.

"This volume is a condensation of the Life of [illegible] Jackson, in three volumes, octavo, which was pu[illegible] by the author in 1860. Nearly every thing in the [illegible] document, letter, episode, disquisition, note or ap[illegible] has been omitted; but the story of the life has be[illegible] tained, and the more interesting narratives, scen[illegible] anecdotes are preserved entire."

"The events of the last two years have invested [illegible] new interest the character of the man to whom we [illegible] the postponement of civil war for thirty years. Mr. [illegible] ster thought the issue should have been met then [illegible] strength of the Government tested then—not post[illegible] till the mighty spell of the Union had lost its potency [illegible] a third of the country; and Jackson himself cons[illegible] regretted, to his dying hour, that he had not dealt to [illegible]houn the penalty due to one whom balked ambition [illegible] made a disturber of his country's peace."

The publishers believe they are doing an accep[illegible] service, in presenting at this time a condensed editi[illegible] Mr. Parton's great work—a work which on its appear[illegible] two years since excited the liveliest interest, and [illegible] since reached a sale rarely attained by any biograp[illegible] similar size and cost. At home and abroad the [illegible] have agreed in awarding to "Parton's Life of Jack[illegible] the highest praise, for all those qualities which render [illegible] biography attractive and valuable, and it has taken a high place among the standard works in the language.

The complete work is in three volumes, octavo, price $6 00. The abridgement now ready is in one crown 8vo. volume, price $1 75. Published by
MASON BROTHERS,
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A NEW STYLE OF ALBUM
ESPECIALLY SUITED
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Each page printed in SIX COLORS
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invention of printing.
We manufacture
nearly 100 varieties
varying in price from
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In addition to those of
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of
FRENCH ALBUMS.
In rich velvet and elegant
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OF
FANCY NOTE PAPERS.

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A NEW SERIAL STORY,
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Is commenced in the January number of
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.
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5,000 Photographic Albums, at our price.
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LEGGAT BROTHERS, No. 113 Nassau-st.,
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CHEAPEST AND BEST.—PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, nicely bound in Turkey Morocco, to contain
FIFTY PICTURES, $3 25.
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With a great variety in rich and beautiful bindings for Holiday Gifts, at the Looking-Glass warehouse of
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BOCCACIO'S DECAMERON.—"THE GAYest literary feast that ever regaled human taste." New and beautiful edition, with its steel engravings. Sent by mail, carefully sealed from impertinent curiosity, postage free, for $1 20, by the Publisher.
C. BLANCHARD, No. 39 Ann-st.

BOLD STROKE!!

An extensive Troy Collar manufacturer now offers to the public, at retail, through Messrs. J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway, 10,000 dozen best quality fine linen 3 and 4 ply Collars, at $1 75 per dozen, or 15 cents each—the best make of collars in market, and warranted fully equal to any sold at $3. Also, closing out an immense stock of Gents' SCARFS and TIES, new and choice styles, 25 to 50 cents each, less than they can possibly be obtained at elsewhere.

GLOVES in endless variety—the best KID GLOVE in New-York at $1. UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS, TRAVELING SHIRTS, FINE DRESS SHIRTS, HOSIERY, LINEN HANDKERCHIEFS, SUSPENDERS, &c., &c., all at prices which no other house can possibly name. Why? Answer—Because we are "Headquarters." All who buy of us save one profit.
J. H. BLAKE & CO., No. 379 Broadway,
corner White-st.

WARD'S UNDER SHIRTS.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT LOW PRICES FOR CASH.
ARMY SHIRTS,
NEW STYLES.
ARMY GAUNTLETS, large assortment.
UNDERSHIRTS, Merino.
UNDERSHIRTS, Red Flannel.
UNDERSHIRTS, Scotch Lamb's Wool.
UNDERSHIRTS, Canton Flannel.
DRAWERS, all kinds.
WHITE SHIRTS, ready-made or to measure, $15, $18, $24 and $27 per dozen.
ENGLISH SILK SCARFS.
SCARF-PINS AND RINGS.
HALF-HOSE, WINTER GLOVES.
CALL AND EXAMINE THE GOODS.
No. 387 BROADWAY,
Between White and Walker sts.

A Collision in [illegible]

THE TWELFTH KANSAS [illegible] [illegible] TO SURRENDER FUGITIVE SLAVES.

From the Leavenworth Conservative, Dec. 3.

After the sacking of Shawneetown, in Johnson County, the Twelfth Regiment received a special order from Gen. BLUNT to drive the guerrillas out of the border counties. In compliance with that order, Col. ADAMS left Paola on the 20th ult. with 250 of his men.

They marched through Independence, and thence [illegible] South. On their way they surprised a camp of guerrillas, marching upon it so hastily that they [illegible], leaving behind a lot of horses and plunder. [illegible] our forces marched or camped they [illegible] by slaves, who came in in families, [illegible] their wives and children in wagons. They [illegible] in to the number of about sixty, when Col. ADAMS was [illegible], in the southeast corner of Jackson County, on Thursday, the 27th ult. On that day the Kansas soldiers were approached by about six hundred of the Missouri Militia, under Gen. VAUGHAN and Cols. PENICK and MCFARREN. Gen. VAUGHAN made three demands upon Col. ADAMS: first, the surrender of all property taken in Missouri; second, the giving up of the slaves; and, third, his immediate departure from the State.

Col. ADAMS replied that he would comply with every request except the one asking the return of the slaves. They had come into his lines without his agency and there was an Article of War which forbade his returning them. Col. ADAMS was arrested. Lieut.-Col. HAYES assumed command of the Kansas boys, and the Missourians withdrew about three miles and sent for reinforcements.

On Friday morning, the 28th, the valiant VAUGHAN returned with a thousand men and three pieces of artillery. He demanded the property of Col. HAYES and received everything but the contrabands. Gen. VAUGHAN said that the order included the negroes, and Col. HAYES replied that he did not regard slaves as property.

While the parleying was going on, the male portion of the contrabands had secured muskets and taken position with our soldiers. The soldiers say the blacks were ready to fight for their wives and children, and hoped that the opportunity would be given them.

Our men learned that VAUGHAN or PENICK had sent a dispatch to Gen. CURTIS that there was a band of jayhawkers in there ravaging the country, and that Gen. CURTIS had replied, ordering them to be arrested and disarmed.

VAUGHAN then rode up to Col. HAYES and said: "If you will turn these slaves out of your lines you will save time and trouble, for we are strong enough to take them."

Col. HAYES—No consideration of personal safety will ever induce me to turn a slave back to his rebel master.

Gen. VAUGHAN—Do you dare to disobey your superior officer?

Col. HAYES—I dare do that very thing. If you take the negroes you must take them by force.

The artillery was then brought into range, and the thousand men marched through our lines and took the slaves. Lieut.-Col. HAYES was arrested, and he, with Col. ADAMS, was ordered to report in St. Louis on the 15th inst.

Maj. KENNEDY then took command of the detachment and proceeded with it to this State.

We may remark that it is a matter of peculiar significance that the thousand soldiers who assembled so readily to put down Kansas troops are never on hand when QUANTRELL and his guerrillas are in the field.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov.	26
Arabia	Liverpool	Boston	Nov.	29
Caledonia	Glasgow	New-York	Nov.	29
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	3
Edinburgh	Liverpool	New-York	Dec.	3
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Dec.	4
Scotia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec.	6
City of Baltimore	Liverpool	New-York	Dec.	10
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec.	13
United Kingdom	Glasgow	New-York	Dec.	16
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	17
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Dec.	20
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	24
Africa	Liverpool	Boston	Dec.	27
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Dec.	31
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Jan.	14

FROM AMERICA.

Saxonia	New-York	Southampton	Dec.	13
Hibernian	Portland	Liverpool	Dec.	13
City of Manchester	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	13
China	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	17
St. Andrew	New-York	Glasgow	Dec.	17
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	20
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Dec.	20
Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Dec.	24
Edinburgh	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	27
Caledonia	New-York	Glasgow	Dec.	27
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Dec.	27
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Dec.	30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Jan.	7
United Kingdom	New-York	Glasgow	Jan.	10
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Jan.	14

Departure of European Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamships *Saxonia* and *City of Manchester* will close at the New-York Post-office on SATURDAY, at 10½ A. M.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

North Mails close at......5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at......5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad)..5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails at 5 A. M., 1:45 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—ONE STEAM ENGINE, TWO FLUE boilers, stave cutters and jointers, two Evert's shingle machines, circular saws, belting, shafting, and various other kinds of tools and appurtenances connected with the stave making business. Also, 300 acres of timber land, and 200 cords of stave bolts, heading and cordwood, all situated near Lockport, New York. Will be sold low to close an estate. Apply to J. P. HAINES, Lockport, New York.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FIVE THREE-STORY brick dwelling-houses, now finishing, with freesone trimmings, bay windows to basement and first story, modern improvements, built by the Messrs. Thorps; house 20 x45, lot 20x100, north side of 70th-st., near 4th-av., and within one block of the Ramble and Skating Pond of the Central Park. Apply to M. SMITH, No. 1 Pine-st. Terms easy.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE—OF MEDIUM size, in a good location in the City. The interior is splendidly finished and in excellent order. Will be sold at a very moderate price, the greater part of which can remain on mortgage. D. WARNER, No. 34½ Pine-st.

CHEAP FARMS NEAR HOME—AT CHETWOOD, Burlington County, N. J. Land in large or small tracts, garden or fruit farms and cranberry lands, of one to twenty acres each. Payable $1 a week. Also, village lots at $10 each. Send for a circular. B. FRANKLIN CLARK, No. 90 Cedar-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

$1.000 CASH, AND $1,000 ON MORTgage, will buy a neat country dwelling—eight rooms, cellar and garret, nearly an acre of ground, good well, and a living stream of water on rear of lot; three minutes' walk from Harlem Railroad and stage station, in the village of Tremont. Inquire of WM. GRAY, No. 391 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A SMALL HOUSE AND 2¾ ACRES of land, finely located, within 100 yards of the Passaic River at North Belleville, N. J. Address PETER JORALEMON, Belleville, N. J.

FARMS.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST FARMS IN Westchester County, within thirty miles of the City of New-York, and near railroad dépôt; containing 192 acres of very productive land, substantially fenced, and well watered, six apple orchards, of choice varieties, and an abundance of other fruits. The house is large and splendidly situated, and built in the best manner, commanding an extensive and beautiful prospect. The barns and out-buildings are ample, and afford stabling for forty head of cattle. Apply to BULKLEY & FINK, No. 43 Wall-st., (Jauncey-court.)

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM OF 90 ACRES, close to Hoboken; beautifully wooded; half cultivated; half white oak timber. Apply to C. G. WHITEHEAD, No. 50 Wall-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

HANCOCK LODGE NO. 49, I. O. O. F.—The members of Hancock Lodge No. 49, I. O. O. F., are hereby notified to meet at the Lodge Room, Odd Fellow's Hall, on FRIDAY, 12th inst., at 12½ o'clock, for the purpose of paying the last tribute of respect to our late brother, Joseph Moore. By order of the N. G.
JAMES GRAY, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RANSOM FAYERWEATHER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at the office of ORVILLE BROOKS, No. 228 West Twenty-seventh-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of December next.—Dated NEW-YORK, the 27th day of May, 1862.
ORVILLE BROOKS, WILLIAM MACKEY, } Executors.
je19-law6mTh*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against RICHARD S. KISSAM, late of the City of New-York, Physician, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of PETER A. H. JACKSON, No. 192 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of February next. Dated New-York, July 25, 1862.
JULIA M. KISSAM, Administratrix.
jy24-law6m Th

TO SOCIETIES MAKING UP HOSPITAL CLOTHING.—A few cases heavy cotton flannels suitable for under clothing, for sale much below cost of production, being a surplus of goods made for the army.
J. R. MUDGE, SAWYER & CO., No. 36 Park-place.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

65 MAIDEN-LANE, Cor. William-st.
NEW TOYS AND HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
We offer the largest assortment
OF NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS,
At the most reasonable prices.
We are sure of your patronage if you will give us a call.
STRASBURGER & NUHN,
Importers,
No. 65 Maiden-lane,
Corner William-st.

EXTRA! EXTRA!!
EXTRA
RAID ON SANTA CLAUS!!!
R. H. MACY having made a RAID on the dominions of SANTA CLAUS, and captured his entire budget of effects, is now displaying to the ladies, gentlemen, and children of New-York and vicinity, an endless variety of
HOLIDAY GOODS,
TOYS,
FANCY GOODS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.
If you want to see the Elephant,
GO TO MACY'S.
Monkeys in all positions, Noah's Arks, Woolly Lambs, Trumpets, best Colognes, Crying Babies, Kitchen Ranges, Squealing Pigs, Swords, Barking Dogs, Babies that sleep and wake, Canes, China Babies, Pistols and Pop-Guns, Ducks, Building Blocks, Woolly Dogs, Boxes of Tools, Jumping Jacks, Work-Boxes, Punchinellos, Leather Bags and Baskets, Acrobats, Bleating Goats, Dominoes, Chequers and Chessmen, Chess and Backgammon Boards, Growling Dogs, Chinese Puzzles, China and Papier-Mache Watch-Stands, Cigar-Stands, Asholders, &c., Tea Sets, Squalling Cats, Parian Pitchers, Boxes and Ornaments, Young America on Rubbers, Pocket-Books and Wallets, Elephants, Sailors, Red Riding Hoods, Zouaves, Battledores and Balls, Bleating Goats, Tenpins, Skipping-Ropes, Surprise Boxes, Parlor and Drawing-Room Sets, Graces, Eating Faces, Turtles, Comic Countenances, Villages, Towns, and Cities, Figures with many heads, Cups and Balls, Humming-Tops, Gilt Mugs and Tea-Sets, Magnetic Toys. Also, great variety of Fancy Boxes, &c., to be had at very low prices.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS!!!
OPEN, FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS, A FULL ASSORTMENT OF PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.
EMBROIDERIES.
SPLENDID STOCK OF FRENCH AND SCOTCH EMBROIDERIES IN GREAT VARIETY.
RIBBONS.
CLOSING ALL OUR STOCK OF RIBBONS VERY LOW.
FEATHERS AND FRENCH FLOWERS.
CLOSING STOCK OF FINE FEATHERS AND PARIS FLOWERS.
BALMORAL SKIRTS.
1,500 BALMORAL SKIRTS.
CHEAPEST LINE IN THE CITY.
Ladies' Woolen Underskirts, CORSETS, UNDER-CLOTHING, Merino Underware, Hosiery, Gloves, Hoods, Zouaves, &c., closing at reduced rates. WHITE GOODS, TOWELS, LINEN GOODS, FINE FLANNELS, TIDIES, LACE DRAPERIES, &c., in great variety.
LADIES' PARIS KID-GLOVES,
NOW OPENING.
1,000 dozen White and Parti-colors Paris Kid Gloves, our own importation, and very best quality. Always a full assortment of Mode Colors and Black—our own importation and best quality.
R. H. MACY,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., two doors below 14th-st.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
The attention of the ladies and the public in general is called to the large and varied assortment of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, &c.,
AT
ALBERT & CO.'S,
No. 691 BROADWAY No. 691
Our large, well-selected and assorted stock is now open for inspection, comprising, among others, the following attractive novelties:
A Revolving Christmas-tree, with Music.
A large assortment of Speaking and Mechanical Dolls, imitating all natural movements, which, up to this time, have never been surpassed in curiosity.
A Portable Pianino, which can be folded together, and easily transported.
All goods are of our own importation, and prices to suit the times.
The public is invited to call at
ALBERT & CO.'S, No. 691 Broadway.

THE SIXTY-SECOND ANNUAL DISPLAY
OF
HOLIDAY PRESENTS,
Consisting in part of
TOYS, GAMES,
PORCELAIN, TERRA COTTA,
BOHEMIAN AND TABLE GLASSWARE,
AND OTHER FANCY GOODS,
AT
HINRICHS',
Late
WERCKMEISTER'S,
No. 150 BROADWAY,
Up stairs Corner of Liberty-st.,
Is now ready for the inspection of his customers and the public generally, who are all respectfully invited to call soon.

"THE" ASSORTMENT OF SKATES AND SKATE FIXINGS will be found at the
CENTRAL PARK SKATE EMPORIUM
Skates from 25 cents to $25, and in fact everything in the skating line, (except ponds,) to suit all ages, sexes, tastes and purses. PARLOR SKATES.
CONOVER & WALKER, No. 474 Broadway.

MANHATTAN PLATE CO.,
NO. 20 JOHN-ST.
FINE PLATED WARE.
Extra Plated on German Silver, Tea Sets, Salvers, Urns, Castors, Cake Baskets, Entré Dishes, Vegetable Dishes, Preserve and Fruit Stands, Spoons, Forks, &c.
ALSO,
Plated on White Metal Ware, in great variety, Pearl and Ivory Handle Table Cutlery, &c., &c.
HIRAM YOUNG;
No. 20 John-st.

HOLIDAY GOODS.—ELEGANT PARIS MADE ladies' and gentleman's Traveling, Toilet and Shopping Bags. JOHN CATTNACH, Trunk Manufacturer and Importer, No. 86 Broadway, and No. 700 Broadway, near 4th-st.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

FOR RENT.—A FURNISHED OR UNFURnished house, No. 20 West 17th-st., for any length of time not less than one year. If the renter desires to buy the furniture, it will be sold at a moderate price. The house can be seen on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, from 9 A. M. till 1 P. M. No applications must be made by any but private families with good references. The applicants may judge of the comforts of the house and furniture by seeing them. House 33 feet wide; rent $300 a month. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

ROOMS AND STEAM POWER TO LET—At Paterson, New-Jersey, a new brick mill, 80x47 feet, two stories and attic, well lighted upon every side within one block of railroad dépôt; furnished with ample steam power for any manufacturing purpose; will be let whole or divided to suit applicants. For particulars inquire of or address T. C. SIMONTON, No. 13 Dey-st. New-York City.

STEAM POWER TO LET, AT THE EMPIRE WORKS, foot of East 24th-st. Engines 1.000 horse power. Lot of machinists' tools for sale.
SAMUEL LEGGETT, Superintendent.

TO LET—VERY ELIGIBLE LARGE, CHEAP floors, and a very finely situated corner store. Apply to HENRY MAXWELL, No. 141 East 38th-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—IN 22D-ST., near 4th-av., to a private family only; three-story, high basement. Address Box No. 19, Post-office.

TO LET—THE BASEMENT UNDER THE TIMES Office, fronting Park-row, 32x16 feet. Inquire in office of the *Agriculturist*, No. 41 Park-row.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSES WANTED.—THE ADVERTISER wishes to purchase three or four small houses (lightly mortgaged) between 30th and 50th sts. and 4th and 9th avs., for which will be given eight first class lots in Brooklyn, a first mortgage on improved Brooklyn property, and some cash. Address, giving all particulars, J., Box No. 3,667 Post-office.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE.—A small, modern-built house, below the Central Park. Address, with full particulars of location, size, rooms, &c., and lowest cash price, A. C., Box No. 155 *Times* Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A LARGE HOUSE, WITH some garden ground, in New-York, Brooklyn, or vicinity. To the Benevolent—A lady with very slender means desires to hire a house for a charitable purpose urgently needed, and entreats aid in rent and furniture. Address ALPHA, Station D, Post-office, New-York.

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED BY A family of 4 adults. Must be situated in the upper part of the City, not above 36th-st. Address Box No. 802 Post-Office.

WANTED TO RENT—A SMALL, NEAT house, in a good neighborhood, between 4th and 7th avs., and not above 47th-st., or below 14th-st. Address, with terms, Box No. 4,940 Post-office.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.
AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely, and does not corrode. Sold at No. [illegible] Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, Washington City, Nov. 24, 1862.—Wanted, for service in the Department of the South, several light draught steamers; draught not to exceed five feet to six feet loaded. Persons having such steamers for charter or for sale are requested to send information to Major Stewart Van Vliet, Quartermaster United States Army, New-York, stating terms of sale or charter, with dimensions of the vessels, place where and time when built.
M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General.

FOR SALE.—ONE COACH, NEW; COST $800, will sell for $600. Also, rockaway carriage, cheap. Also, no-top wagon, an iron safe, a lot of Cocoa matting, cheap. E. AYERS, No. 102 Nassau-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS COOK, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by two respectable girls; one as first-class cook; understands all kinds of cooking; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; has the best of City reference; the other as first-class seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would have no objection to the care of grown children; has the best of City reference; would go out by the day or week. Call at No. 200 East 21st-st., near 2d-av.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a person who understands English and American cooking, soups, fish, meats, poultry and game of all knds; is also a good baker of all kinds of bread and pastries; can give eight years of the best of City reference. Can be seen at her employer's, No. 23 Bond-st., until suited.

AS COOK.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN WISHES a situation, as first-class cook, in a private family; understands all sorts of soups, meats, fish and games; also pastry and bread and biscuit; wages not less than $10 or $12; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 328 West 15th-st., third floor, back room.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer, in a private family; also, her daughter, 15 years old, to do light chamberwork and waiting, or to take care of children. Good City references. Call for two days at No. 124 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE AND EXPErienced woman wishes a situation as cook, in a private family; understands French and Spanish cooking, and all kinds of baking; best of City reference given from her last place. Inquire at No. 13 7th-av., between 11th and 12th sts.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A situation wanted, by a respectable person, as good plain cook, washer and ironer, or chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing; understands her business well; has several years' good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 142 East 21st-st., near 3d-av.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A respectable girl wants a situation in a private family; is a good cook and a first-rate washer and ironer, and a good baker. Can be seen for two days at No. 143 West 36th-st., between the 7th and 8th avs; the best City reference given from her last place.

AS COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A respectable Protestant woman, as cook, in a small private family; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, or address, No. 157 East 21st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant Scotch woman, a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; also, the dairy; has no objection to go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 34 Greenwich-av., in the rear.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG GIRL, A situation as cook; is willing to assist with the washing and ironing; understands making pies and cakes; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit. Has excellent City references. Can be seen at No. 144 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

AS COOK OR CHAMBERMAID.—A SITUation wanted by a respectable German Protestant girl, in an American private family; speaks English very well, but prefers to be where there is other German help. Good references given. Apply at No. 119 West 24th-st., third floor.

AS COOK, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable Protestant woman, to do plain cooking, or the work of a small family; is a good washer and ironer. Prefers a steady place. Call at No. 10 Hammond-st., first floor, near Greenwich-av.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer or would take a laundress' place; has the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 121 West 24th-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS COOK, by a competent person who thoroughly understands her business; is an excellent baker; would be willing to assist with washing and ironing; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl a situation as cook in a private family; will assist with the washing and ironing; good City reference. Call, for two days, at No. 16 East 31st-st., between 5th and Madison avs., in the rear.

AS COOK.—SITUATION WANTED, AS COOK; would assist with the washing. A lady about to break up housekeeping is desirous of procuring a situation for her cook, who is perfect in all its branches. Can be seen until the 12th, at No. 16 West 31st-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; perfectly understands cooking in all its branches; best of City reference given. Can be seen for three days at No. 51 West 14th-st., in the rear, second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—ALSO, AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Situations wanted by two Protestant girls; willing to make themselves generally useful; good City references. Apply at No. 147 27th-st., for two days.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, a situation as first-class cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business; best City references. Call for two days at No. 70 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches; will assist in the washing and ironing, if required; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until suited, at No. 107 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS FIRST-CLASS COOK.—A SITUATION wanted for a most respectable Welsh servant, thoroughly competent in meats, soups, game, pastry, &c.; is a woman of Protestant principles and good moral character, economical and trustworthy, and has excellent testimonials. Apply to Mr. MANNING, No. 15 Court-st., Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.

AS GOOD COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON.—Wanted, a situation by a very competent girl as above, with seven years' City reference. Call, during two days, at No. 125 West 24th-st., second floor.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A smart, tidy young woman a situation as chambermaid and to take care of children, or would do waiting; has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged, at No. 184 7th-av., between 22d and 23d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman, a situation, to do chamberwork and sewing, or would assist with the washing. Good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 118 West 16th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a Protestant woman, as chambermaid and seamstress or waitress; would make herself generally useful. Can be seen for two days at No. 199 East 14th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by an American girl, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; would do general housework; City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 344 6th-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS. and to assist in the washing and ironing, a situation wanted by a Scotch girl. Apply at No. 74 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant young woman, fully competent, a situation as lady's maid; no objection to chamberwork; best of references. Can be seen, for three days, at No. 354 West 16th-st.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECtable girl, a situation to do housework, cooking, washing and ironing; the best of reference. Call at No. 41 8th-av.

AS GENERAL HOUSEWORKER.—WANTed, a situation by a very respectable young woman to do general housework in a small family; is a first-rate laundress and a good plain cook, and has the best of reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 96 East 13th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

AS NURSE.—A PERSON OF RESPECTABILIty, liberal education and accustomed to travel, wishes a situation as nurse in a permanent family; can take the full charge of children or attend a delicate lady; will be found fully competent to discharge all duties assigned. Can be seen at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS NURSE.—WANTED, BY A COMPETENT woman, a situation as child's nurse, and can take the entire charge of the nursery; willing to make herself generally useful, if required; the best of City reference can be given. Apply at No. 286 6th-av., corner of 18th-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable young English girl, a situation; can take care of a baby, and assist with light chamberwork, or as chambermaid and assist in waiting; is cheerful, willing and obliging, and in a small family would render herself useful. Call at No. 122 East 19th-st., near 3d-av.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation as nurse and seamstress, by a respectable Protestant girl, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands taking care of children thoroughly; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen for two days, from 10 to 4, at No. 54 29th-st., corner of 6th-av.

AS NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED YOUNG WOman wishes a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; has had care of young children for the last 14 years; lived 10 years in her last place. Apply at No. 93 West 19th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

AS NURSE.—A VERY RESPECTABLE MIDdle-aged woman wishes a situation as nurse by the week or month; is very competent with baby and lady, or any individual who may require her services; best of City reference given. Apply at No. 259 West 26th-st., for one week. MRS. SARAH DUNBAR.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a respectable Protestant woman, as nurse, and is willing to assist in light chamberwork, or do plain sewing, and has no objection to a short distance in the country. Apply at 339 2d-av., between 21st and 22d sts.

AS NURSE.—SITUATION WANTED, BY A REspectable married woman, as wet nurse—her baby two weeks old; a fresh breast of milk; is 21 years old; can come well recommended. Apply at No. 729 Washington-st., near Bank-st., for two days.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG woman wants a situation as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's dresses; City reference. Call at No. 318 7th-av.

AS CHILDREN'S NURSE.—A YOUNG GIRL wishes a situation in a private family to attend to grown children and to do plain sewing; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 2 West 45th-st.

GOOD SERVANTS IN GREAT ABUNDANCE and variety, with investigated character and qualifications, may be found at the Employment Society's Office, at Clinton Hall, on Astor-place and 8th-st., a few doors east of Broadway, (formerly at the Bible-house.) German, Dutch, French and Italian languages spoken.
Rev. WM. DEMAREST, Superintendent.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—A RESPECTABLE PERson desires a situation as seamstress in a private family; can do all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; can cut and fit children's dresses; is willing to engage by the day, week or month. Call at No. 157 East 21st-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A GOOD family seamstress, a situation in a private family; has no objection to assist in chamberwork, or make herself useful if required; can sew neatly, and has good City reference. Call or send to No. 111 West 15th-st., near 6th-av., front house, in the basement.

AS SEAMSTRESS, &c.—WANTED, A SITUation, by a young woman, as seamstress, or would take charge of one or two growing children; understands all kinds of family sewing and dressmaking; has several years' reference from the first families in the City. Can be seen at No. 950 Broadway, front room, near 23d st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young girl, as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; and to take care of children; good City reference. Call for two days at Morris' grocery-store, corner 12th-st. and University-place.

AS DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion by a French dressmaker from Paris, to work by the day; can cut and fit in the most satisfactory manner; no objection to go in the country. Apply at No. 124 8th-st., Clinton-place, between 5th and 6th avs.

AS LAUNDRESS.—A COMPETENT AND REspectable woman wishes a situation as laundress in a private family; understands her business well; can do French fluting, &c.; can be highly recommended by families in the City. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 73 20th-st., near 6th-av.

AS WAITRESS OR CHAMBERMAID.—A lady about to break up housekeeping is desirous of finding a situation for one of her girls, (who has lived with her for a long time,) either as waitress or chambermaid. Can be seen until the 11th, at No. 16 West 31st-st.

AS WAITRESS.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman wishes a situation as waitress in a private family; has good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 105 West 26th-st., in the rear.

HOUSEKEEPER'S SITUATION WANTED—By an American lady accustomed to the care of children, management of servants, and all housekeeping matters; not particular whether City or country. Address C. G. L., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

MALES.

AS GARDENER.—SITUATION WANTED, BY a first-class practical man, who thoroughly understands the business in all its branches, as gardener; the best of reference given as to character and capability. Address M. E. R., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation, by a respectable Protestant married man, without incumbrance; perfectly understands his business in everything connected with the situation; strictly temperate; would make himself useful and obliging. Best references. Can be seen at No. 166 West 26th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., or address J. W., as above, will meet with attention, for one week.

AS COACHMAN OR FARM HAND.—Wanted, a situation as coachman or farm hand, by a single young man, who thoroughly understands the management and care of horses, carriages, &c.—also farm work; will be found willing and obliging, and will do all in his power for his employer's interest. Address D. B., Box No. 197 *Times* Office, for two days; good City references.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, A situation as coachman and groom by a Protestant Englishman; a single man; he has had long experience in the care and management of horses; is a good and careful driver; has excellent City reference; no objection to any part of the country. Address W. B., Box 208 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—AN ENGLISHMAN (SINgle) wants a situation in any part of the country, as coachman, &c.; can make himself generally useful, if required; 9 years' references for ability and good character can be given. Call on or address S. TYRRELL, No. 9 Chatham-st., New-York.

AS COACHMAN—A SITUATION WANTED BY a respectable young man, who understands his business perfectly well; is a good and careful driver; has the best of reference; can refer to his last employer. Call or address J. B., No. 79 Bleecker-st., near Broadway.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY young single man (English;) thoroughly understands the management of road or carriage horses, and has good City references. Address B. B., Box 202 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED BY an Englishman, who thoroughly understands his business; has good City reference. Apply at BREWSTER'S Coach Factory, corner Mott and Broome sts.

AS GROOM OR COACHMAN.—WANTED, A situation, by a respectable young man, as groom or coachman, with a private family; no objection to City or country; is a tetotal abstainer from all intoxicating drink. Can be seen, or heard from, for two days, by addressing W. W., No. 181 East 12th-st.

HELP WANTED.

LADY AGENTS FOR MRS. HANKINS' HOME GAZETTE AND FIRESIDE JOURNAL wanted everywhere, at home or to travel, on salary or commission. A lady agent, during the month of October, took 500 advance paying subscribers in the town of Troy, clearing for herself $250. Agents are all making money. Only paper of its kind in this country. Apply in person, or inclose two red stamps to M. GAUNTT, No 413 Broadway, New-York City.

COOK WANTED.—A WOMAN WHO PERFECTly understands her business, meats, soup, game, pastry and confectionery. Call, before 10 in the morning, at No. 30 West 24th-st.

A COOK.—WANTED, A GIRL TO COOK, WASH and iron; must have the best of City references from her last place; wages $7. Apply at No. 173 7th-av.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE FILLE FRANCAISE PROTESTante sachant faire les robes, lingerie, et coiffer, coudre a la machine, &c., désire se placer dans une bonne famille; à bonnes recommendations. S'adresser No. 50 rue Frankfort, 3me. étage.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET two large and two small rooms, with board, to gentlemen and their wives, furnished or unfurnished. Call at No. 16 East 42d-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL RENT a suite of elegantly furnished rooms on second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. No. 33 West 33d-st. Unexceptionable references.

BOARD WANTED.—A PARISIAN, VERY SUCcessful Professor of the French language, with ten years' experience, whose time is partially engaged in schools, wishes to board with a nice family where lessons will be taken in part payment. Address, for a few days, PROFESSOR, Box No. 159 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—TWO WIDOW LADIES and a single lady desire board in a respectable private family where there are no other boarders; location between 4th and 30th sts. and 4th and 6th avs. Address B. M., Box No. 15, *Times* Office. Reference required.

FURNISHED ROOMS WANTED.—A SINgle gentleman desires to obtain for himself two richly-furnished rooms on second floor, front, without board, above 8th-st., and near 5th-av. Full references given. Address W. R. C., Box No. 5,121 Post-Office.

SUPERIOR ACCOMODATIONS FOR gentlemen at No. 42 Clinton-place, corner of University-place. Transient persons $1 per day.
CHARLES LEFLER, Proprietor.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE.—THE STOCK fixtures, good-will and real estate of a well-established lumber-yard, doing a good business, for sale on easy terms; or, the yard would be leased, if preferred; a rare chance for any one desirous of engaging in a paying business. Apply personally or by letter, to the subscriber, on the premises, foot of 130th-st. and North River, Manhattanville, N. Y. W. DUNNING.

A MERCHANT, AT PRESENT OUT OF business, is open to propositions for his services, together with a good capital. Replies, to insure attention, must be under real name; and should the line of business not meet his views, will be returned, if so desired. Address, L. M. H., Box No. 176 *Times* Office.

TO DRUGGISTS.—FOR SALE, (A SPLENDID chance for a good druggist,) a drug store, well stocked with a good assortment of pure drugs and patent medicines, doing a first-rate business, situated in a pleasant village, eight miles from New-York. Inquire at No. 301 Broadway.

SEWING MACHINES.

THE NEW-YORK SEWING-MACHINE EMPORIUM is well stocked with the best Sewing-Machines in the market, such as the Wheeler & Wilson's, Grover & Baker's, Singer's, &c., &c., and offers superior inducements to those who intend purchasing. Such persons are invited to call at No. 486 BROADWAY, Corner of Broome-st., where they can compare the various first-class machines. Parties purchasing and in doubt which to select, can have the PRIVILEGE OF EXCHANGING WITHIN THIRTY DAYS, for one of another make, thereby securing a machine to their entire satisfaction. Machines sold at regular manufacturers' prices, as per the recently REDUCED RATES. The various Machines will be RENTED, with privilege of purchasing. Machines warranted for one year.
NO. 486 BROADWAY, COR. BROOME-ST., UP STAIRS. OPPOSITE E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.'S.
V. W. WICKES, JR., No. 486 Broadway.

WHEELER & WILSON, SINGER, FINKLE & LYON, HOWE, and other first-class sewing-machines for sale—part cash and the balance in monthly installments. P. H. DIAMOND, No. 539 Broadway.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH, MANUfacturers, 132 Chatham-st. All kinds of show cases on hand, or made to order. Old show cases exchanged.

AUCTION SALES.

HENRY D. MINER, Auctioneer.
Salesroom No. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office.
ARTIST'S SALE.
MINER & SOMERVILLE will sell at auction at the Gallery of JOHN SNEDECOR, No. 768 Broadway, near 9th-st., MONDAY and TUESDAY EVENING, Dec. 15, and 16, at 7½ o'clock, the large and valuable collection of
OIL PAINTINGS,
studies, sketches, and pencil drawings, by our eminent American artist,
GEORGE L. BROWN,
comprising over 200 of his finest and most finished works, being mostly those painted by him during his residence in Italy, and forming, in this particular, a collection of unusual interest and attraction to the art-public, and those who admire Italian scenery. Included in the sale is the celebrated picture of the White Mountains, probably the most elaborate and highly finished work from Mr. B's easel. To the drawings, the attention of the public is particularly called, it being a branch of art in which Mr. B. has but few equals. They are now on exhibition, with catalogues.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.
REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS
ALBERT H. NICOLAY
Will sell THIS DAY, (Thursday,) Dec. 11, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesroom, No. 52 William-st.,

10 Market Bank	$100	10 Humboldt Ins. Co.	$100
10 Niagara Ins	50	15 Second-av. R.	100
50 Excelsior Ins	50	40 Beekman Ins	25
10 Washington Mar. Ins.	100	20 Imp. & Trad. Ins.	50
198 American Coal Co.	25	200 Cairo City Prop.	100
50 No. Wes. Ins	50	50 Greenwich Ins.	50
20 Jefferson Ins	30	10 Park Ins	100
50 Amer. Ex. Ins	100	80 Wms'bgh Gas L. Co.	50
10 Bank State of N. Y.	100	15 Am. Ex. Bank	100
10 Indemnity Ins. Co.	100	1 Hudson River R.	100

$5,000 San Francisco City 6 per cent. Bonds.
$5,000 United States 6 per cent. Bonds of 1862.
$2,000 Missouri State 6 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Great Western R. (Ill.) 1st Mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$3,000 Logan Co. Mining and Manuf. Co. Bonds.
$200 Wabash and Western R. 2d Mort. 7 per cent. Bonds.
$100 Toledo and Wabash 7 per cent. Bonds.

DANIEL A. MATHEWS, Auctioneer, No. 66 Nassau-st.
MAGNIFICENT PARIS FANCY GOODS,
To be peremptorily sold for Importers' account.
REAL ARTISTIC BRONZES, new designs.
SUPERB GILT BRONZE AND MARBLE CLOCKS.
ELEGANT VASES AND TOILET SETS, BISQUE STATUETTES.
RICH GILT AND ORMOLU WORK-BOXES, AND JEWEL CASKETS.
PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c.,
And other beautiful articles, all of recent importation, to be sold at auction by DANIEL A. MATTHEWS, at his salesroom, No. 66 NASSAU-ST., near Maiden-lane, THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) and FRIDAY, 11th and 12th inst., at 11 o'clock each day.
They are now on exhibition. THE LADIES are particularly invited to examine them. Catalogues are now ready.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE MACHINERY
FOR SALE BY
EDWARD SCHENCK, AUCTIONEER,
Consisting of one 80-horse-power steam engine, 10 Woodworth's planing, tonguing and grooving machines, 7 surfacing machines, both wood and iron frames; also, a large variety of duplicates for Woodworth's plaining machines, lathes, planers and drilling machines for working iron. Also, a large variety of other machinery will be sold at auction on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at No. 22 Dey-st., where the above can be examined any time previous to the sale, which will be absolute. By order of
T. J. B. SCHENCK, CAROLINE SCHENCK, } Administrators.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.
ELEGANT FRENCH FANCY GOODS.
THIS DAY, (THURSDAY,) at 11 o'clock, at No. 141 Broadway, a superb stock of late importations, to be sold for account of whom it may concern, viz.:
Marble and bronze clocks;
China and Parian vases;
Bronze groups and figures;
Bohemian glass-ware;
Decorated China Dinner-sets;
Decorated China tea-sets;
And a general variety of choice goods. For particulars, see catalogue, at sale.
N. B. An invoice of accordeons and musical-boxes will be sold at commencement of sale.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.
AUCTION SALE.—DIAMOND JEWELRY, GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, MOVEMENTS, FANCY GOODS, &c.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell, THIS DAY, Dec 11, at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of gold and silver hunting patent levers, anchors, cylinders, chronometers, double-time and straight-line levers, gilt watches, imitation magics, and a large variety of other watches; a large assortment of English and Swiss double-time, independent second, nickel, straight-line and patent lever movements. Also, single stone and cluster diamond pins, rings and ear-rings and chatelaines; one splendid cluster diamond ornament, containing over 150 stones; also, about 60-carat brilliants, in 10-carat lots, and a variety of other diamond articles; also, gold guard, fob and vest chains; gold, cameo, lava and coral sets, brooches, ear-rings, studs, buttons, rings, keys, pencil-cases, &c., &c. The trade are respectfully invited to the above sale, in which will be found a large line of desirable goods. Catalogues at sale. Also, at private sale, one large size Herring's fire and burglar proof safe.

HENRY H. LEEDS & CO., Auctioneers.
CAMEL'S HAIR SHAWLS, FURS, &c.
HENRY H. LEEDS & CO. will sell at auction, on FRIDAY, December 12, at 11 o'clock, at our sales room No. 23 Nassau-st., by order of Administrator, without reserve, ten magnificent Camel's Hair Shawls, consisting of long and square shawls and scarf costing from $200 to $500 each, will be sold to the highest bidder to close the estate. Also at 12 o'clock, to close advances, several pieces diamond jewelry, set in bracelets, &c.; 2 elegant embroidered Affghans, made of zephyr worted, Hudson Bay sable cape, one mink cape and muffs, and one real ermine cape.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.
JOHN H. BURLEY WILL SELL THIS DAY, at 2 o'clock, at No. 444 Canal-st., bureaus, bedsteads, chairs, tables, lounges, washstands, sofa-beds, lace curtains, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, beds and bedding, hair mattresses, cutlery, plated-ware, &c.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.
109 SHARES NEW-YORK AND HAVRE Steamship Company, $100 each, will be sold at auction by ADRIAN H. MULLER, P. R. WILKINS & CO., on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange. Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TO FAMILIES AND GROCERS.
THE BEST SOAP IN USE.
E. MORGAN'S SONS'
PEARL
MOTTLED SOAP.
This Soap is, without doubt, the best and cheapest in use. It is manufactured from the best materials; and being entirely free from any of those injurious substances so often found in soap, we do not hesitate to pronounce it unequaled for washing flannels and fine goods, or for family use of any kind. We have several other qualities of soaps which give the most unqualified satisfaction wherever used. Our house has been established upward of fifty years, and has a wide reputation for manufacturing only from the best materials.
GIVE THE PEARL MOTTLED SOAP A TRIAL.
ENOCH MORGAN'S SONS.
No. 211 Washington-st., and No. 440 West-st.

TEAS, WINES, FLOUR, GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS.
THOMAS R. AGNEW is now offering his immense stock of goods at wholesale and retail, at prices and in quantities to suit everybody. Call and see for yourselves. Goods sent free in the City. THOMAS R. AGNEW, No. 260 Greenwich-st., and No. 89 Murray-st.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

WINES FOR THE HOLIDAYS.
The undersigned, sole agent of
PAUL DE CONINCK, MONOD & GUIRAUD,
of Bordeaux, France,
OFFERS AT
RETAIL
his large Stock of Wines at the lowest prices.
J. MARC MARTIN,
Importer,
No. 203 Pearl-st., New-York.

MEDICAL ELECTRICITY.

A MEDICAL REVOLUTION.—THE MIRACulous healing powers of the Apostolic day revived by the new practice of Medicated Electricity and Electrical Remedies, as prepared and applied by Dr. PHELPS, Professor of Electro-Therapeutics, diseases of females, &c. Rooms No. 25 Cooper Institute.

THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for old newspapers of every description, old pamphlets of every kind, old blank books and ledgers that are written full, and all kinds of waste paper from bankers, insurance companies, brokers, patent medicine depôts, printing offices, bookbinders, public and private libraries, hotels, steamboats, railroad companies, boarding-houses, express offices, &c.
Will send to any part of this City, Brooklyn, Hoboken, or Jersey City.
STOCKWELL & EMERSON, No. 25 Ann-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. In 28 years' practice he has cured more cases of Secret Diseases and Wrong Treatment than all others combined. I can and will cure you in less time and expense than any one can or will, and those who have been robbed of their money and health, call; it will take but little money and time to restore you. If you have been unfortunate call at once. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhea or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

SURE CURE—BY DR. POWERS, SUCCESSfully consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. Conducted on the plan of the Hospital des Veneriens, Paris, where those afflicted with any form of private disease can receive prompt treatment, without risk or exposure, viz.: Syphilis, gonorrhœa, gleet, strictures, ulcers, tumors, cancers, secondary and constitutional syphilis, diseases of the kidneys, &c., &c. Thirty years of extensive practice, exclusively devoted to the treatment of those complaints enable us to effect cures in cases where others of less experience have failed. Dr. Powers' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions—physical disqualifications, impediments to marriage, thereby speedily cured. The men to consult, Drs. Ward and Powers, the champions and kings of venereal diseases, possessing the most certain, speedy and only effectual remedies in the world, guarantee a perfect cure, or no charge, in from one to three days. Established in 1840. N. B.—Those who have used their preventives are never without. Send for a circular. To Ladies.—Dr. Powers' Periodical Drops are a safe and certain remedy for monthly irregularities. The above remedies sent by mail. The afflicted should read their circular. Postage free, on receipt of a three-cent stamp

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage-stamps. Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED.—Dr. A. [illegible] MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has published the 160th edition of the valuable book "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1 and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale by RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House;) No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., [illegible]

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Female Benefactor or Golden [illegible] Pills. Infallible in Correcting, Regulating and removing all Obstructions, from whatever cause, [illegible] for purely legitimate purposes—to restore the [illegible] fluid, and they will never disappoint the anxious [illegible]. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., where Dr. WARD can be consulted, confidentially, day and evening.

IT IS NOT TOO LATE.—EVERY FALSE STEP may be retrieved, even at the advance of life. To be convinced, read that popular medical work entitled "Human Frailty," and elaborately illustrated with one hundred engravings. Mailed free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents in postage-stamps, by author, Dr. H. A. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st., four doors from Macdougal-st., New-York. To be consulted from 11 till 2 and from 4 till 8.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body destroying vice, secret habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

HAMMOND ON DISEASES OF THE NERVOUS, SEMINAL, URINARY and SEXUAL SYSTEMS.—New and reliable treatment. By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Special Anatomy and Surgery in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York, author of "Medical Information for the Million," &c. Price $1, mailed. WARNER, Publisher, No. 1 Vesey-st.

RUSSIAN BATH—NO. 62 EAST 27TH-ST., near 4th-av., now over two years in successful operation against colds, coughs, rheumatism, neuralgia, cutaneous and other diseases. Open daily, 8 A. M. till 7 P. M. Wednesday and Saturday till 10 P. M.—Sunday, till 2 P. M. For ladies daily, except Sunday, 1 P. M. to 3 P. M. THEO. GEBEKE.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it; and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps. 300 pages, 100 colored illustrations. The best work out.

PROPOSALS.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the School Officers of the Eighth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until Wednesday, the seventeenth day of December, instant, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the erection and completion of a new school-house, including steam heating apparatus, to be built on the site now occupied by Ward School No. 8, in said Ward. Plans and specifications for said school-house, including steam heating apparatus, can be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Proposals must state the estimate for each branch of the work separately, and be indorsed, "Proposals for Mason Work;" "Proposals for Carpenter Work;" "Proposals for Painting;" "Proposals for Heating." Proposals for the heating must be accompanied with accurate drawings and descriptions of the apparatus intended to be furnished, otherwise they will be rejected. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from each successful bidder, and no proposal will be considered in which no sureties are named.

The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
WILLIAM WESTERFIELD,
Chairman Bord of School Officers Eighth Ward.
WILLIAM F. EGAN, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived by the School officers of the Seventeenth Ward, at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., until WEDNESDAY, the 17th day of December instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the desks, chairs, settees, &c., necessary for furnishing Primary School-house No. 28, now in course of erection in said Ward; pursuant to plans and specifications on file and to be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 94 Crosby-st. Two responsible and approved sureties will be required from the successful bidder. The School Officers of the Ward reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals offered, if deemed for the public interest to do so.
JAMES L. MILLER,
THOMAS KENNEDY,
NICHOLAS SEGEN,
JOHN MEEHAN,
H. HERBERT WILLIAMS,
JOHN C. CHAMBERLAIN, } Building Committee of the Seventeenth Ward School Officers.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION, CORNER GRAND AND ELM-STS., NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE REceived at this office until the 13th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., at which time said proposals will be considered, for supplying the public schools under the jurisdiction of the Board of Education, with the books, stationery and other articles required for the use of said schools for one year, commencing on the first day of January, 1863.
A list of the articles required will be furnished on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education.
SAMUEL B. H. VANCE,
JAMES MACLEAN,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
TIMOTHY BRENNAN,
JAMES W. FARR, } Committee on Supplies.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Mayor and Council of the City of Hoboken, N. J., at the Council Chamber, in Odd Fellows' Hall, up to the 13th day of December, 1862, for grading, paving and flagging portions of Fourth and Willow streets in said city. Plans, specifications, and all other information can be obtained by applying at the Council Chamber, or to C. P. COLWIN, Esq., City Surveyor, No. 70 Washington-street, Hoboken.
CHARLES CHAMBERLAIN,
Chairman of the Committee on Streets and Assessments.

DENTISTRY

DRS. GRIFFIN, NO. 258 GRAND-ST., New-York, opposite Lord & Taylor's, and No. 257 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, are inserting full or partial sets of their improved Artificial Teeth, with or without extracting the roots. Full sets on gold or platina, $25; silver or rubber, $8; partial sets, gold, per tooth, $2; silver or rubber, $1.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION at the Brush Factory, No. 329 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

FINANCIAL.

U. "FIVE-TWENTY" YEAR S.
SIX PER CENT. BONDS,
COUPON AND REGISTERED, IN DENOMINATIONS OF
$50, $100, $500, $1,000, and $5,000,
CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND FOR SALE AT PAR.
INTEREST TO COMMENCE FROM DATE OF PURCHASE.

The INTEREST on these BONDS is at the rate of 6 PER CENT. per annum, payable 1st of May and November, IN GOLD, which at the present rate of premium on Gold is equivalent to EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

They are the CHEAPEST GOVERNMENT SECURITY NOW IN THE MARKET, and pay the largest interest on their cost.

They are destined to become the BEST KNOWN, MOST POPULAR and MOST AVAILABLE of all the bonds of the government.

They are the bonds upon which the government now relies, *through the confidence and patriotism of the people*, for continued financial support.

We keep them for sale to facilitate investment in them and make them more accessible to the public, and every dollar invested in them through us contributes to the direct and immediate support of the government.

FISK & HATCH,
BANKERS, and DEALERS in all issues of Government and other desirable securities,
NO. 38 WALL-ST.

Deposits received. Collections made. Loans negotiated, Government Vouchers bought, sold, collected, &c.

VERMILYE & CO.,
No. 44 WALL-ST.,

Have on hand for immediate delivery, the NEW TWENTY-YEAR SIX PER CENT. BONDS, of the UNITED STATES, designated as the "FIVE-TWENTIES," redeemable at the pleasure of the Government after five years, and authorized by Act of Congress, approved Feb. 25, 1862.

THE COUPON BONDS are issued in sums of
$50, $100, $500 and $1,000.
The REGISTERED BONDS in sums of
$50, $500, $1,000 and $5,000.

Interest will commence from DATE OF SUBSCRIPTION, and is PAYABLE IN GOLD, at the Mint, or any Sub-Treasury or Depository of the United States, on the first days of May and November of each year. At the present premium on Gold the BONDS YIELD ABOUT EIGHT PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

The ample provision made by Custom duties, Excise Stamps and Internal Revenue, for the payment of interest and liquidation of the principal, makes an investment in this Loan SAFE, PROFITABLE and AVAILABLE at all times.

This being the permanent Loan into which the Legal Tender Notes are convertible, it will become the PRINCIPAL LOAN in the market, and a PROFITABLE MODE of INVESTMENT for TRUST FUNDS, the SURPLUS FUNDS of CAPITALISTS, as well as the EARNINGS OF THE INDUSTRIAL CLASSES.

Subscriptions received at PAR in LEGAL TENDER NOTES, or NOTES and CHECKS of BANKS AT PAR in NEW-YORK. Subscribers by mail will receive prompt attention, and every facility and explanation will be afforded on application at our office.

Also, FOR SALE at lowest market rates, 7 3-10 TREASURY NOTES, SIX PER CENT. BONDS of 1881, and SIX PER CENT. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.

JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE RAILROAD CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Dec. 1, 1862.

Notice is hereby given that this Company will redeem, on the 2d day of January next, at the United States Trust Company, New-York City, at the lowest offer below par, a part of its First Mortgage Bonds, agreeable to the provisions of a contract made between this Company and the holders of said Mortgage Bonds, bearing date April 14, 1859. Offers for the sale of said Bonds may be addressed, under seal, to the United States Trust Company aforesaid, and indorsed, "Offer of the First Mortgage Bond or Bonds of the Jeffersonville Railroad Company to the Sinking Fund," which offers or bids will be received until noon of the second day of January aforesaid.

J. H. McCAMPBELL,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.

OFFICE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO.,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Sept. 30, 1862.

This Company is now prepared to pay at the office of Messrs. Vermilye & Co., No. 44 Wall-st., New-York, the following Bonds, with accrued interest, viz.:
Junction Railroad, 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Nov. 1, 1862.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 1st Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Toledo, Norwalk and Cleveland 2d Mortgage Bonds, due Aug. 1, 1863.
Cleveland and Toledo Income Bonds, due Sept. 1, 1863.

The privilege of exchanging the different classes of outstanding Bonds of this Company for the Sinking Fund Bonds, will cease from and after this date. The coupons of the different classes of Bonds will be paid as heretofore at the Corn Exchange Bank, deducting 3 per cent. Government tax.

JOHN GARDINER, President.

U. S.
FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.
FOR SALE.

These Bonds, bear 6 per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in gold, commencing from date of subscription. We are prepared to deliver them without delay in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s and 1,000s, (Coupon or registered,) at par, for current funds.

Purchases of this loan made through us contribute directly to the aid of the Government.

Orders, by mail or otherwise, will receive immediate attention.

LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.
Bankers and Dealers in Securities.

J. B. GREENMAN,
(Of the late firm of DATERS & CO.,) No. 60 Wall-st., New-York. Special attention given to the books and general business of executors and estates.

REFERENCES.

Daniel S. Miller,	Dater, Clarke & Co.,
Thomas H. Faile,	John P. March.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

OFFICE OF THE JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Nov. 17, 1862.

NOTICE.—TO HOLDERS OF JEFFERSONVILLE R. R. CO.'S FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.—Public notice is hereby given, in accordance with the terms of an agreement between the Jeffersonville Railroad Company and the holders of its First Mortgage Bonds, dated April 14, 1859, that the United States Trust Company of New-York will, upon presentation at their office, No. 46 Wall-st., redeem at par and accrued interest, fifty of said Jeffersonville Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds, numbered as follows, to wit: 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 51, 52, 53, 54, 57, 59, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 70, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 81, 82, 83, 85, 86, 87, 91, 92, 93, 94, 98, 99, 102 and 105, being the lowest outstanding numbers.

From and after the 24th day of December, 1862, interest on said bonds will cease by the terms of said agreement.

J. H. M. CAMPBELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 21, 1862.

STATE OF ILLINOIS, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SPRINGFIELD, Dec. 5, 1862.

PUBLIC NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Treasurer of the State of Illinois will, on and after the first Monday of January, 1863, until the 4th day of February, 1863, be ready at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, to pay the interest maturing on the first Monday of January, 1863, on the public debt of the State of Illinois.

The interest then due and not called for prior to the 4th day of February, 1863, will thereafter be paid only at the office of the Treasurer of the State of Illinois, in the City of Springfield, Illinois

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

Holders of Illinois and Michigan Canal Bonds, where coupons are exhausted, are required to present the Bonds.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Treasurer.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE KNICKERBOCKER BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the order of this Court, all and singular the assets of said Bank will be sold under the direction of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, Receiver thereof, on TUESDAY, the 16th day of December instant, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in said City, by P. R. Wilkins, Auctioneer. Printed lists of said assets can be seen at Receiver's office, No. 46 Wall-street; at office of D. E. Wheeler, Esq., No. 237 Broadway, and also at the Auctioneer's office, No. 5½ Pine-street.

$20 REWARD—CAUTION.—THE PUBLIC ARE hereby cautioned against receiving or negotiating a Draft drawn by the MERCHANTS' BANK, Baltimore, dated Oct. 26, 1862, No. 1,373, for $852 55-100, on the MERCHANTS' BANK, New-York, and certified by the teller thereof. Said Draft is drawn to the order of John O. Ferrell & Co., and by them indorsed to the order of Edward S. Sherman. The payment of said Draft has been stopped at the Bank, the indorsement of Edward S. Sherman, if thereon, being a forgery. Twenty dollars reward will be paid upon the return of the draft to me.

E. S. SHERMAN, No. 253 Pearl-st.

NOTICE TO THE CREDITORS OF JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee: In pursuance of an order made by the Surrogate of the County of Genesee, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JOHN ADAMS SMITH, late of the town of Batavia, in said county, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator, at his office, in the town of Batavia, in the County of Genesee, on or before the 10th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 25, 1862.

o21law6mTh SETH WAKEMAN, Administrator.

ST. LOUIS, ALTON AND CHICAGO RAILROAD,
RECEIVER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 6, 1862.

NOTICE.—HOLDERS OF CERTIFICATES ISSUED for advances to James Robb and Charles Congdon, Receivers of the St. Louis, Alton and Chicago Railroad, still outstanding, are hereby notified that the same will be paid on presentation at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESUP & CO., New-York, and if not presented for payment on or before the 15th inst., said certificate will cease to draw interest after that date.

JAMES ROBB, Special Receiver.

NEW-YORK ICE COMPANY,
Office, No. 440 and 442 Canal-st., Nov. 28, 1862.

THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THIS COMPANY are hereby notified, that the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at their office, on THURSDAY, the 11th day of December next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Trustees, and the transaction of other business pertaining to the interests of the Company.

WM. JACKSON, Sec.

BROOKLYN CENTRAL AND JAMAICA RAILROAD COMPANY.—The bonds of this Company payable on the 15th inst., and also those payable one year thereafter, will be paid par and interest, on presentation at the office of A. G. JEROME & CO., No. 20 Exchange-place.

STOCKS, BONDS, GOLD AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
Bought and sold at Board of Brokers,
By A. G. HEMINWAY & CO.
No. 53 Exchange-place.

FINANCIAL.

HUDSON RIVER BANK,
HOBOKEN, NEW-JERSEY.
THE BILLS OF THIS BANK ARE REDEEMABLE at the Banking House of GEO. D. ARTHUR & CO., No. 34 Wall-st., New-York, at par.
J. D. BANGHART, Cashier.

E. A. VANDERHOOF,
No. 54 Wall-st., opposite Merchants' Exchange.
STOCKS bought and sold exclusively on commission at one-eighth per cent.
MONEY loaned on Stocks and Bonds.

CALIFORNIA COUPONS BOUGHT AND collected by AUGUST BELMONT & CO., 50 Wall-st

DIVIDENDS

FIFTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.

The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Company have declared their usual semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent. out of the profits for the last six months, (free from Government tax,) payable on and after Jan. 2, 1863.

DEC. 10, 1862. WM. F. LEGGETT, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE TRUSTEES OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE bondholders of the VERMONT VALLEY RAILROAD COMPANY, have declared a dividend of fifty per cent. of the coupons due April 1, 1857, being the balance due on said coupons, payable on and after MONDAY, the 15th day of December, 1862, at the office of the Treasurer, in Bellow's Falls. For the convenience of bondholders in New-York and elsewhere, the dividend will be paid for thirty days from and after the 15th December, at the office of ALEXANDER HAMILTON, Jr., No. 41 Wall-st., Jauncey-court.

Dated, Dec. 6, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE & HUDSON CANAL COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 1, 1862.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Three and a Half per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable on and after FRIDAY, the 19th of December instant.

The transfer books are now closed, and will remain closed until the morning of the 15th inst.

By order of the Board,
ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Treasurer.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THE KNICKERBOCKER STAGE COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of FOUR per cent. out of the earnings, payable on and after January 1, 1863. The transfer books will be closed from the 15th inst. to date of payment of dividend.

GEO. C. PETERS, Treasurer.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 4, 1862.

OFFICE OF THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY
No. 432 Canal-st., NEW-YORK, Nov. 29, 1862.

DIVIDEND.—THE KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY will pay a dividend of Five Per Cent. to the Stockholders on and after Dec. 10. The transfer books will be closed from the 1st to the 10th inst., inclusive.

THEO. BROWNING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY,
NEW-YORK, Nov. 26, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight (8) Per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, (free of the Government tax,) payable at their office No. 66 Wall-st., on and after Monday, Dec. 1, 1862.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Nov. 25, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a dividend of Three per Cent., (free of tax,) payable on Monday, Dec. 1. The Transfer Books will be closed from Nov. 26 to Dec. 1.

J. D. VERMILYE, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 6 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Dec. 2, 1862.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Semi-annual Interest Dividend of Four (4) Per Cent., payable on demand. Free of Government tax.

R. W. BLEECKER, Sec'y.

SAVINGS BANKS

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK.
Corner 3d-av. and 25th-st.
Chartered 1854.

Six per cent. interest allowed.
DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE JAN. 1, WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM THAT DATE.

Bank open daily from 10 to 3; also on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock.

SPENCER K. GREEN, President.
AUGUSTUS F. LEE, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION.—NO. 96 Warren-st.—Interest allowed at the rate of 6 per cent. on sums from $1 to $500, and 5 per cent. on sums over that amount. Open Daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M. Also on Monday, Thursday and Saturday evening from 4 to 7 P. M. N. B.—Money to loan on Bond and Mortgage.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary

PUBLIC NOTICES.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: Regulating and grading, setting curb and gutter in Chamber and James slip, between Chatham-street and the East River, with the cross or intersecting streets. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Chambers-street, between Chatham-street and James-slip, on the east side of Chatham-street, between Pearl and North William-street, on both sides of William-street between Pearl and North William streets, on both sides of Rose-st. between Pearl and Frankfort-street, on both sides of Duane-street between Rose and William streets, on both sides of Madison-street between Pearl-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Pearl-street between William-street and New Bowery, on both sides of Chestnut-street, between Madison and Oak-street, on both sides of Oak-street between Chestnut-street and James-street, on both sides of Roosevelt-street between Batavia-street and New-Bowery, on both sides of Batavia-street between Roosevelt and James streets, on both sides of James-street and James-slip between Batavia and South streets, on both sides of Cherry and Water streets between Oliver and Roosevelt streets, on west side of South-street between Roosevelt and Oliver streets. All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court House, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT HOUSE, Dec. 8, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For regulating and grading Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street. For regulating and grading Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River. The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of Third-avenue, between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, on both sides of the intersecting streets between Eighty-sixth and One Hundred and Tenth-street, from and to points distant half way between the avenues lying on either side and contiguous to said Third-avenue: on both sides of Seventy-eighth-street, between Third-avenue and East River, and on both sides of Avenue A and Avenue B, from and to points distant half way between the streets lying on either side and contiguous to said Seventy-eighth-street.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.: For building a sewer in Washington-street, from forty feet north of Bank to Bethune-street; and for sewer in Fifty-second-street, from Eighth-avenue to one hundred feet west of Broadway. The limits embraced by such assessment, include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels land, situated on both sides of Washington-street, between Bank and Bethune streets, and on both sides of Fifty-second-street, between Broadway and Eighth-avenue.

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing, to one of the undersigned, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement new Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

CHAS. McNEILL,
JACOB F. OAKLEY, } Board of Assessors.
WM. A. DOOLEY,
OFFICE, BOARD OF ASSESSORS,
NEW COURT-HOUSE, Dec. 5, 1862.

THE COMMITTEE ON SEWERS OF THE Board of Aldermen will meet every WEDNESDAY at 2 o'clock P. M., in Room No. 8, City Hall. Parties interested in any matter before the Committee will have an opportunity of being heard.

T. FARLEY,
IRA A. ALLEN,
G. A. JEREMIAH,
Committee on Sewers.

THE COMMITTEE ON FIRE DEPARTMENT of the Board of Aldermen will meet every SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock, in the City Library Room, City Hall.

ALEX. FREAR,
IRA A. ALLEN,
WILLIAM WALSH,
Committee on Fire Department.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES.—Notice is hereby given that all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st day of December next will be charged with one per cent., and all taxes remaining unpaid on the 15th day of December next with two per cent., and on the 1st day of January next at the rate of twelve per cent. per annum from the 22d day of September, 1862.

JAMES KELLY, Receiver.

MACHINERY, &C.

PIPE CUTTING MACHINE, CAPABLE of cutting ¼ to 1¾ inch pipe; also, a brick-press for making fire-brick, both in good order, for sale at a bargain, at machine-shop No. 48 Greene-st.

ROSE ENGINE-LATHES FOR SALE.—Are in perfect working order, and will be sold cheap. Apply to H. VASSEUR, No. 16 Maiden-lane.

TODD & RAFFERTY, MANUFACTURERS of Stationery, Portable Engines, &c., &c., No. 13 Dey-st. Second hand engines on hand. Works, Paterson, N. J.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST NIGHT.
Director..........J. GRAU
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12, at 7½.
ERNANI. FAVORITA. DINORAH.
GRAND COMBINATION AND GALA NIGHT.

On which occasion the following extraordinary attraction will be offered to the public.

The performance will commence with Verdi's celebrated Opera of
ERNANI,
Which will be given without curtailment.
MADAME LORINI
Will make her first appearance, as Elvira, in a rôle in which she has achieved a most flattering success in the principal theatres of Europe.
SIGNOR MACCAFERRI..........ERNANI
AMODIO..........CARLO | SUSINI..........SYLVA
During the evening
MLLE. CORDIER
Will perform the popular
SHADOW ARIA FROM DINORAH.
The performance will conclude with the entire fourth act of
LA FAVORITA,
In which
GUERRABELLA AND BRIGNOLI
have created so much sensation, it having been found impossible to comply with the general request for a repetition of the entire opera.
Conductor and Musical Director..........Signor Muzio
NOTICE.
In consequence of the length of the Gala Night, the performances will commence at 7½.
THE FREE LIST,
with the exception of the Press, will be entirely suspended.
On MONDAY next, Dec. 15.
POSITIVELY THE CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
in consequence of the opening of the season in Philadelphia, when will be given Bellini's Opera of
I PURITANI,
in which Mlle. CORDIER will sing, for the first time in America, the brilliant rôle of ELVIRA, supported by the best artists of the company.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LAST MATINEE.
SATURDAY, DEC. 13, AT ONE O'CLOCK,
BALLO MASCHERA MATINEE,
For the first and only time on the same matinée,
THE THREE PRIME DONNE,
GUERRABELLA, CORDIER, MORENSI.
When will be produced Verdi's celebrated and latest work,
IL BALLO IN MASCHERA,
(The Masquerade Ball,)
with the following immense cast:
GUERRABELLA...Amelia | CORDIER..........Oscar
MORENSI.......Ulrica | BRIGNOLI.........Richard
AMODIO..Reinhart | BARILI Tom | DUBREUL...Samuel
MME. MARZETTI AND MONS. TOPHOFF
are engaged in the ballet, consisting of
1. Mazurka by Mme. Marzetti and Mons. Tophoff.
2. Signor Muzio's grand Ballo Maschera Gallop, by Mme. Marzetti, Mons. Tophoff and the Corps de Ballet.
Admission to all parts of the house, $1. No reserve seats.
Tickets for the Matinée, commencing to-day, can be obtained at the Academy of Music, Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Sibell & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.
Conductor and Musical Director..........Signor MUZIO
MONDAY EVENING, CLOSE OF THE SEASON.
I PURITANI.
Mlle. CORDIER..........as..........ELVIRA

GERMAN OPERA HOUSE,
No. 485 Broadway, corner of Broome-st.
Director..........CARL ANSCHUTZ
THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 11,
TESTIMONIAL BENEFIT TO
CARL ANSCHUTZ,
On which occasion
BEETHOVEN'S GRAND CLASSIC OPERA OF
FIDELIO,
With its extraordinary cast, perfect ensemble, and increased
ORCHESTRA.
THE ARION SOCIETY,
to render due effect to the grand Choruses, have kindly volunteered their services.
Tickets to all parts of the house $1.
Seats secure l without extra charge.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Opera commences at 8.

HOPE CHAPEL.
TIRRELL'S
CALIFORNIA
Will remain but a
Short time longer.

MR. CHURCH'S NEW PICTURE,
UNDER NIAGARA.

Painted from studies made on the *Maid of the Mist*, is now on Exhibition at GOUPIL'S GALLERY, No. 772 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. Admission 25 cents.

PARLOR GYMNASTICS FOR LADIES.

Mrs. Z. R. PLUMB (graduate of Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute of Boston) will instruct a class in the above at J. WOOD'S Gymnasium, No. 6 East 28th-st., near 5th-av. Circulars sent free on application.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH-AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR, AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.
AFRICA, ANDERSON, leaves Boston Wednes'y, Dec. 10.
CHINA, COOK, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 17.
ARABIA, STONE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Dec. 24.
SCOTIA, JUDKINS, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Dec. 31.
EUROPA, MOODIE, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 7.
PERSIA, LOTT, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 14.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$165
Second Cabin Passage	100
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$140
Second Cabin Passage	80

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for specie or valuables unless bills of lading, having the value expressed, are signed therefor.
For freight or passage, apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.

The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer
HIBERNIAN,
Capt. GRANGE, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Portland next
SATURDAY, Dec. 13.

Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $100 and $86; Steerage, found with good provisions, $30. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.

SABEL & SEARLE, General Agents.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE OF STEAMSHIPS

For SAN FRANCISCO and OREGON. AMERICA will leave for ASPINWALL on THURSDAY, Dec. 11, at 12 o'clock, from foot of Warren-st., North River, connecting with steamship MOSES TAYLOR at Panama.

For passage, apply at the office of
M. O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st., New-York.

N. B.—The Nicaragua transit not being in proper order, the above temporary arrangement is made.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR). The Liverpool, New-York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:

CITY OF MANCHESTER	Saturday	Dec. 13
KANGAROO	Saturday	Dec. 20
EDINBURGH	Saturday	Dec. 27

and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44, North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$100	Steerage	$40
First cabin to London	105	Steerage to London	43
First cabin to Paris	115	Steerage to Paris	48
First cabin to Hamburg	110	Steerage to Hamburg	45

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown: First Cabin, $100, $110, $125. Steerage from Liverpool, $50. From Queenstown, $40. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

These Steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced Surgeons are attached to each Steamer.

For further information apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN, Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow to ALEX. MALCOLM, No. 5 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown to C. & W. D. SEYMOUR & CO.; in London to EIVES & MACEY, No. 61 King William-st.; in Paris to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Notre Dame des Victoires, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYDS' STEAMSHIP HANSA, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, DEC. 20, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $135; second cabin, $80; steerage, $45.
For freight or passage, apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.—THE United States Mail side-wheel Steamship
MARION,
J. D. PHILLIPS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on THURSDAY, Dec. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for New-Orleans direct. Price of passage, $75.

No bills of lading signed on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post-office. For freight or passage, apply to

SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO.,
No. 29 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.—THE NEW AND splendid United States Mail side-wheel steamship
EAGLE,
R. ADAMS, United States Navy, Commander, will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, for Havana direct.

All letters must pass through the Post-office. No Bills of Lading signed on the day of sailing.

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway

FOR HAVANA VIA NASSAU, N. P.—THE British and North American Royal Mail Steamship BRITISH QUEEN, Capt. LE MESSURIER, will sail for the above ports, from the Company's Wharf, at Jersey City, on TUESDAY, Dec. 9, and TUESDAY, Jan. 6, 1863.

Passage money to Nassau	$50 00
Passage money to Havana	70 00

For Freight or Passage apply to
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-Green.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD AND SPRINGFIELD.—Steamers leave Peck-slip at 3:15 P. M. Passengers go north from New-Haven at 11 o'clock P. M., or remain on board over night without charge.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.

The management respectfully announces that, in consequence of the crowded state of the house to witness the artistic performances of
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
No applications for the gift of seats or private boxes can be attended to.
On this evening, THURSDAY, DEC. 11,
MR. and MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
Will appear in
FIFTEEN DIFFERENT CHARACTERS.
The performance will open with the popular drama of
BORN TO GOOD LUCK.
Paddy O'Rafferty, with songs..........Mr. Barney Williams
After which the celebrated protean drama of
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE,
Received the last two evenings with unbounded expressions of delight.

Miss Constantine Flittery, a romantic young lady	Mrs. B. Williams
Sir Wiffleton Wiffles, a West End Man	Mrs. B. Williams
Susan Hoggins, a Lady's Maid	Mrs. B. Williams
Signorina La Scala, an Italian Prima Donna,	Mrs. B. Williams
Manoletta, a Spanish Balarina	Mrs. B. Williams
Gil Perez Donnaquer, an Andalusian Matador,	Mrs. B. Williams
Jemima Slick, a Yankee Gal	Mrs. B. Williams

During the Drama, Mrs. Barney William will dance a "Pereau Bolero," "El Albanico," "La Mentillo la Geta Clevolina."
Larry Tops..........Mr. Barney Williams
A character in which he has created intense merriment.
To conclude with
PRECIOUS BETS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Lessee and Manager..........Wm. Wheatley.
THE LAST WEEK BUT ONE.
In consequence of the demand for its repetition,
EDWIN FORREST
will make
HIS LAST APPEARANCE THIS SEASON AS
SPARTACUS,
in Dr. Bird's great classical Tragedy of the
GLADIATOR.
THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1862,
EDWIN FORREST AS SPARTACUS.

Phasarius	Mr. J. McCulleugh
Crassus	Mr. L. R. Shewell
Julia	Mrs. J. H. Allen
Senona	Mme. Ponisi

Musical Director..........Mr. Harvey B. Dodworth.
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12,
THE BROKER OF BOGOTA
THE FIRST TIME IN EIGHT YEARS.
EDWIN FORREST
will take the part of Febro, the Broker.
SATURDAY EVENING, Dec. 13,
EDITH; OR THE EARL'S DAUGHTER,
for the second time.
MATILDA HERON..........as..........EDITH
The performances will commence at 7¾ o'clock. The doors will be opened at 7 o'clock.

FRENCH THEATRE.
NIBLO'S CONCERT SALOON,
SAMEDI LE 13 DECEMBER, 1862,
UN GENTILHOMME PAUVRE.
Comédie en un acte, par tirée du roman de Henry Conscience [adaptée à la Scène par M. Dumanoir, représentée au Theatre du Gymnase, le 1er Mars, 1862.
LE PIANO DE BERTHE.
Comédie en un acte par MM. Theodore Barriere and Jules Lorin représentée a Paris au le théatre du Gymnase.
Bureau pour les souscription et la location H. Dardonville, No. 623 Broadway.

MISS TERESA CARRENO,
THE CHILD PIANIST.

In consequence of the overcrowded house on Tuesday evening, and in view of the fact that the sale of tickets was necessarily stopped, Miss Carreño will give
ONE MORE GRAND EVENING CONCERT,
On THURSDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 11,
AT IRVING HALL,
Assisted by the following Artists,
Mrs. JENNY KEMPTON,
Mr. WILLIAM CASTLE,
Mr. THEODOR THOMAS,
Signor ABELLA, and others.

Tickets, 50 cents. Reserved seats, 50 cents extra. For sale at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Scharfenberg & Lewis', No. 769 Broadway; and at Sibell's, No. 7 Nassau-st.

On SATURDAY, at 12 o'clock,
(And positively her last appearance,)
Miss CARRENO'S ONLY MORNING CONCERT,
For the accommodation of families, schools and children.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
DE CORDOVA'S
HUMOROUS LECTURES.
The third and last Lecture of the Course,
"OLD AND NEW NEW-YORK,"
THIS (THURSDAY) EVENING, Dec. 11.
Doors open at 7; entertainment at 8.

THE VOCAL GYMNASIUM.

Great enthusiasm at the VOCAL GYMNASIUM, No. 25 East 27th-st., corner of Madison-av. Complete course in Vocal Gymnastics, Elocution and Calisthenics. Special attention given to the culture and development of the Voice. Vocal Gymnastics render the voice smooth, powerful and melodious, and prevent disease of the Throat and Lungs. Stammering radically cured. The system approved and practiced by the first masters in Europe.

DRY GOODS.

359. OLD PRICES. 359.
EMBROIDERED PIANO
AND
TABLE COVERS.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
No. 359 BROADWAY.

359. OLD PRICES. 359.
LACE CURTAINS,
NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS,
MUSLIN CURTAINS,
DAMASK CURTAINS,
BROCATEL CURTAINS,
SATIN DELAINE CURTAINS.
KELTY'S, No. 359 BROADWAY.

WHITE HOLLAND SHADES.
GOLD WINDOW SHADES,
BUFF HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES,
GREEN HOLLAND WINDOW SHADES.
THE BEST UPHOLSTERERS EMPLOYED.
G. L. & J. B. KELTY,
359. No. 359 BROADWAY, 359.
New-York.

PARIS KID GLOVES, 75 CENTS, NICE colors; plain black, 85 cents; fancy backs, 88 cents. Also, a large assortment of Fall and Winter gloves, hosiery, undergarments, leggings, sontags and ladies' drawers, all sizes. N. B.—Ladies' fine merino vests, 75 cents; zephyr worsted, only 15 cents per ounce; Saxony yarns, all colors. Alexander's Gloves, at ELGER'S, Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

INDIA-RUBBER GLOVES CURE CHAPPED hands, salt rheum, &c., and render them soft, smooth and snowy white; are impervious to hot or cold water, and are an excellent protection in all kinds of housework. For sale by the trade generally.
GOODYEAR'S India-rubber Glove Manufacturing Co., No. 205 Broadway,
Dealers in all kinds of Rubber Goods,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
FALL ARRANGEMENT.

On and after 15th October, 1862, leave James' Slip Ferry or Thirty-fourth-st. Ferry, at 7, 9, 11, 2, 4, 5, 6.
Leave Flushing at 7, 8, 10; 1, 3:45, 5, 6.
Way-stations are Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and Fashion Course Depôt.
Freight received at James-slip Ferry. Freight for way-stations must be received before 1 o'clock.

J. S. BOTTORFF, Supt.

P. S.—A special extra night train will be run on Tuesday and Friday, leaving Flushing at 10½, and New-York at 11½ P. M. Fare 25 cents.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R.
FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Winter arrangement, commencing Monday, Nov. 17, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station. Returning, leave Albany at 10:30 A. M.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Sup't.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.

WINTER ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing FRIDAY, Oct. 21, 1862. Leave New-York at 9 A. M., for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Syosset.
At 5 P. M., for Hempstead.
At 9 A. M. and 4 P. M., for Islip.
On Sunday, a train leaves Hunter's Point (34th-st. Ferry) at 8½ A. M., for Yaphank and intermediate stations, at excursion rates. Returning, leaves Yaphank at 3:36 P. M.
On Friday and Saturday nights, the 4 P. M. Islip train will run through to Greenport, returning Saturday and Monday mornings, at 4:15 A. M., arriving in New-York at 9:52 A. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST.
Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 10 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:22, 10:27 A. M., and 3:37 and 5:22 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car,) 10 P. M.	10:27 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—On and after TUESDAY, Sept. 23, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave New-York, foot of Murray-st., at 7 A. M. for Long Branch, Manchester and Atsion; there connecting with the Camden and Atlantic Railroad to Camden, N. J., and other points on that road. At 3:30 P. M. for Long Branch, Red Bank, Manchester, and intermediate stations.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave as follows: 7 A. M., Express for Buffalo; 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Port Jervis; 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily; 3:30 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, Warwick; 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo and Canandaigua.

CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND MONTREAL FREIGHT LINE.—The most expeditious and reliable Steamer and Railroad Transportation Line from New-York to Burlington, St. Johnsbury, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and all intermediate towns, by New-Haven steamers. Pier No. 25 East River, South-st., New-York. FRANCIS HYDE, Agent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—Trains leave Jersey City for Piermont and Monsey at 9.15 A. M. and 4.20 P. M.; for Piermont 12.15 P. M. and 6.05 P. M.; on Mondays 4.45 P. M.

THOS. W. DEMAREST, Sup't.

AMUSEMENTS.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.
Open at 7; begin at 7½; over at 10 o'clock.
TO-NIGHT AND EVERY NIGHT,
AND
SATURDAY AFTERNOON,
GRAND MATINEE
GRAND MATINEE
GRAND MATINEE
For ladies and children.
The grand fairy spectacle,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE,
BLONDETTE,
"The most beautiful scenic piece ever witnessed."
Gorgeous scenery, splendid dresses, wonderful tricks, and transformations, elaborate properties and beautiful music.
The whole produced under the immediate direction of
MISS LAURA KEENE,
At a cost of over
TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS.
Attention is called to
THE KINGDOM OF THE HOURS,
THE GROTTO OF LOVE,
THE PALACE GARDEN,
THE PALACE OF LACE,
THE PALACE OF DIAMONDS,
THE DEVIL'S CROSSWAY,
THE TRAVELING FOREST.
THE CRYSTAL KINGDOM
OF THE MAGIC WATCH.

WALLACK'S.
Doors open at 7½; begin at 8.
TO-NIGHT, (THURSDAY,)
Sixth time, Morton's popular five-act Comedy,
SPEED THE PLOUGH.

Bob Handy	Mr. Lester Wallack
Henry	Mr. Charles Fisher
Sir Philip Blandford	Mr. John Gilbert
Sir Abel Handy	Mr. Mark Smith
Farmer Ashfield	Mr. George Holland
Morrington	Mr. Norton
Gerald	Mr. Young
Evergreen	Mr. Browne
Dame Ashfield	Mrs. Vernon
Miss Blandford	Miss Mary Barrett
Lady Handy	Mrs. John Sefton
Susan	Miss Madeline Henriques

FRIDAY—Mr. Lester Wallack's very attractive comic drama, CENTRAL PARK.
SATURDAY—A BACHELOR OF ARTS.
MONDAY—(By especial desire and request,) WILD OATS.
TUESDAY—Congreve's LOVE FOR LOVE, as revised, altered and arranged by MR. WALLACK.
WEDNESDAY—(Last time for the present) BOSOM FRIENDS.
In preparation—"The Way to Get Married," "Pauline" and "Henriette."
"Money," "The Clandestine Marriage," "Love and Money," and "School for Scandal" will be repeated.

WINTER GARDEN.
First Benefit of
MR. BARNEY WILLIAMS,
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 12.
SHANDY MAGUIRE.
Shandy..........Mrs. Barney Williams
Assuming the characters of
ANDY GINTIGEN
AND
NEIL FLAHERTY,
With the songs,
MY HEART'S FOR OULD IRELAND,
AND THE
IRISH GIRL.
After which, and for the
LAST TIME.
AN HOUR IN SEVILLE.
MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN EIGHT CHARACTERS,
WITH
SUPPERB COSTUMES.
Mr. Barney Williams as
LARRY.
Concluding with a
SCREAMING FARCE.
Box Book open from 8 till 4 o'clock.

LECTURES.

BROOKLYN.
MR. MASON JONES IN BROOKLYN,
THIS EVENING (Tuesday,) Dec. 11.
THIRD ORATION.
To be delivered at the
BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.
(The Academy of Music being preëngaged.)
SUBJECT:
CURRAN AND THE WITS AND ORATORS OF THE IRISH BAR.
FRIDAY, Dec. 12—Newark.
TUESDAY, Dec. 16—Academy of Music, New-York.
AN ENTIRELY NEW ORATION.
SUBJECT:
THE EUROPEAN ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION.
WEDNESDAY, Dec. 17—Clifton, Staten Island. *Subject*—DEAN SWIFT.
Communications for Mr. MASON JONES to be addressed to him at the Fifth-av. Hotel.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
TUESDAY, Dec. 16,
ENTIRELY NEW ORATION
BY
MR. MASON JONES.
SUBJECT:
THE EUROPEAN ASPECTS OF THE AMERICAN REBELLION.

NOTICE.—In consequence of the crowded condition of the Academy at Mr. MASON JONES' last oration, no more tickets will be issued for the one now announced than the Academy will conveniently hold. *None will be sold on the night of the oration*, but the Box Office of the Academy will be open on SATURDAY, Dec. 13, specially for the sale of reserved seats and admission tickets for the oration on Tuesday.

ADMISSION, 25 cents.
Seats in Parquet, 50 cents.
Tickets can be obtained at the Academy; at Beer & Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Hall & Son's, No. 543 Broadway; Appleton's Bookstore, No. 445 Broadway; Sibel & Salisbury's, No. 7 Nassau-st.; at Brentano's, No. 636 Broadway; Horace Waters' music-store, and at all the principal hotels.
Doors open at 7½, commence at 8 o'clock.

BY REQUEST OF THE TRUSTEES OF COLUMBIA COLLEGE.
CHARLES KING, LL. D.,
Will deliver a lecture on
COLLEGE DISCIPLINE,
At Clinton Hall, on FRIDAY, the 12th of Dec., at 8 P. M.
The gentlemen will illustrate his remarks with his personal experience as President of Columbia College, and especially as regards the conduct of the senior class, for the past four years with Prof. McVickar.
N. B.—All, and especially the friends and relatives of students, are invited to attend. Admission free.

JAPAN ILLUSTRATED BY LECTURES AND A CABINET OF CURIOSITIES.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 8, 1862.

To D. J. MACGOWAN, M. D.—*Dear Sir*: Favored as you have been by your 21 years' residence and travel, chiefly in the East, you have become familiar with the Eastern world and are able to communicate what will be universally interesting and useful. The undersigned accordingly solicit the delivery of those Lectures on China and Japan, which were so favorably received in Europe, and explanations of your projected scientific and industrial explorations of the unknown portions of Eastern Asia.

Yours very truly.
Isaac Ferris, D.D., LL.D., Chancellor of the University.
Charles King, LL. D., President of Columbia College.
George Opdyke, Mayor.
T. W. Clerke, LL. D., Judge of the Supreme Court.
Townsend Harris, late U. S. Minister at Yedo.
George Bancroft, LL. D., &c., &c.
Luther Bradish, President of the Historical Society.
Pelatiah Perit, Esq., President of Chamber of Commerce.
Moses H. Grinnell, Esq., Pres't of Geographical Society.
G. Folsom, Esq., President of the Ethnological Society.
H. W. Bellows, D.D., President of the U. S. Sanitary Commissioners.
E. S. Janes, D.D., Bishop of the M. E. Church.
R. Baird, D.D., Sec. of Am. and Foreign Christian Union.
W. R. Williams, D.D.
S. H. Tyng, D.D.
Gen. P. M. Wetmore.
J. Torrey, M. D., United States Assayer.
J. M. Smith, M. D., Professor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.
A. H. Stevens, M. D., Professor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons.
Valentine Mott, M. D., Professor University Medical College.
Martyn Paine, M. D., Professor University Medical College.
Isaac Taylor, M. D., President of the Bellevue Medical College.
J. V. C. Smith, M. D., Professor N. Y. Medical College; late Mayor of Boston.

Dr. MACGOWAN begs to announce that his Course of two
LECTURES ON JAPAN,
Profusely illustrated, will be delivered under the auspices of the Geographical and Historical Society, in the STUYVESANT INSTITUTE, No. 890 Broadway, on the Evenings of MONDAY and THURSDAY, Dec. 15 and 18, at 8 o'clock. Tickets to be had at the bookstores, Broadway, and at the door on the evening of the Lecture.
Tickets—50 Cents to each Lecture.
Tickets for Families, Clubs, Schools, &c.,
To be had at a reduced price of Messrs. Pike, No. 518 Broadway.

FAIRS.

CHARITY BAZAAR—FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE HOME FOR THE FRIENDLESS,
Dec. 8 to 13, 1862,
At the Home Chapel, No. 29 East 29th-st.
Open from 11 A. M. to 10 P. M.

THE FAIR FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE Union Home School for Soldiers' children, is now open at the Home, No. 20 East 42d-st., afternoon and evening. Donations thankfully received.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,
No. 204 5th-av., New-York.
No. 137 Montague-st., Brooklyn.
NEW-YORK CLASSES on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS.
BROOKLYN CLASSES on TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS.
Morning and Afternoon Classes for young ladies and children. Evening Classes for gentlemen.
Classes now open. Pupils can commence at any time.
Circular of terms, &c., may be had at either academy.

BALLS.

THE 34TH ANNUAL BALL OF THE NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT—For the BENEFIT of the WIDOWS and ORPHANS of DECEASED FIREMEN, will take place on
MONDAY EVENING, JAN. 26, 1863,
at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
Tickets may be procured of the Managers, or of the following officers:
C. GODFREY GUNTHER, President,
No. 46 Maiden-lane.
JAS. F. WENMAN, Secretary,
No. 146 Pearl-st.
ALBERT J. DELATOUR, Treasurer,
No. 25½ Wall-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.
TRIUMPHANT SUCCESS
OF
Bourcicault's Great Irish Drama,
Bourcicault's Great Irish Drama,
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
COLLEEN BAWN;
OR, THE
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN,
BRIDES OF GARRYOWEN.
It has been witnessed by thousands, and its production here pronounced of the
HIGHEST ORDER OF DRAMATIC AND SCENIC ART.
Every character in the piece is sustained with a naturalness and perfection unsurpassed, while the scenery is
BEAUTIFUL BEYOND DESCRIPTION.
Indeed, the whole piece is
FULL OF INTEREST AND EXCITEMENT
from the commencement to the close.
It will be produced here
THIS AFTERNOON, AT 3 O'CLOCK, and
THIS EVENING at 7½ o'clock.
MR. WM. [illegible], COMIC IMPROMPTU SINGER, appears at each performance.
THE [illegible] VIOLINIST,
Mr. F. [illegible], will perform a great variety of tricks on the violin, imitating birds, dogs, cats, and other animals, and play on two violins at once, at intervals during the Day and Evening.
COMMODORE NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT,
one of the most extraordinary wonders of the world, will be on exhibition
FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY,
as he is preparing for a trip to Europe, and is nearly ready to sail. He will be seen
AT ALL HOURS, DAY AND EVENING,
and at intervals, and on the stage, during each dramatic entertainment, will
GIVE A VARIETY OF PERFORMANCES,
including songs, dances, military drill, relate his history &c., &c. Also to be seen the celebrated
BEAUTIFUL CONNECTICUT GIANTESS,
the largest lady of her age in the known world, being
ONLY 18 YEARS OLD, AND WEIGHS 628 LBS.
MEASURING 9 FEET 1½ INCHES ROUND.
She is beautiful, interesting, and pleasing. She is on exhibition at all hours, day and evening, as are also
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA BEARS,
exhibited and performed by the renowned Lion-tamer,
HERR DRIESBACH,
who has astonished the world with his
CHARMED POWER OVER WILD BEASTS.
THE BEAUTIFUL COLORED TROPICAL FISH.
THE MADAGASCAR ALBINO FAMILY,
LIFE-LIKE WAX FIGURES
of our MOST DISTINGUISHED UNION GENERALS, of JEFF. DAVIS, WHAT IS IT? and BEAUREGARD,
Also, of
QUEEN VICTORIA, PRINCE OF WALES,
AND GARIBALDI.
LIVING MONSTER SNAKES. LIVING HAPPY FAMILY, and a million other Wonders.
Admission to all 25 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

THE ARTISTS' FUND SOCIETY
NOW OPEN, THE
THIRD ANNUAL EXHIBITION, ON
MONDAY, Nov. 17,
AT
THE GALLERY OF THE FINE-ART INSTITUTE,
No. 625 Broadway, between Houston and Bleecker-sts.
Choice Pictures by Stuart, Allston, Trumbull, Cole, Inman, Stewart Newton, and by our first living American Artists, including Louis Lang's "Return of the Old Sixty-ninth," with fine specimens of Foreign Works, from the collection of Wm. H. Webb, Esq., and others.

FIFTH-AVENUE SKATING POND.
Season Tickets for sale at the
FIFTH-AVENUE HOTEL,
METROPOLITAN,
ST. NICHOLAS,
ASTOR HOUSE,
and at the
PRINCIPAL OFFICE, NO. 474 BROADWAY.

NEW PARLOR OR LIGHT GYMNASTICS for Ladies and Gentlemen, in concert with music and new apparatus, under the direction of a Professor, for the past year instructor at Dr. Dio Lewis' Physical Institute, of Boston, will commence at BRADY'S Gymnasium, No. 20 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) THURSDAY EVENING, Dec. 11, 1862. Misses and Boys in afternoon. The regular classes in Gymnastics will continue as heretofore.

ABNER S. BRADY.

MUSICAL.

GREAT TRIUMPH.

STEINWAY & SONS, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., N. Y., have been awarded a first-prize medal at the Great International Exhibition, London, "for powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone, with excellent workmanship, as shown in grand and square pianos."

There were 269 pianos from all parts of the world entered for competition; and the special correspondent of the New-York *Times* says:

"Messrs. Steinway's indorsement by the Jurors is emphatic, and stronger and more to the point than that of any European maker."

BOARDMAN, GRAY & CO.
Have on hand new PIANOS, for sale and to rent,
At No. 7[illegible] Broadway.
A full supply of their elegant COTTAGE PIANOS.

"**A TRULY WONDERFUL IMPROVEMENT.**"—LOWELL MASON.

MASON & HAMLIN'S NEW HARMONIUMS, with AUTOMATIC BELLOWS SWELL, embodying the most important improvements effected in reed instruments for many years. In the language of the New-York *Musical Review*, these "enable the bellows of the instrument to approach even the *human* bellows—the lungs themselves—in capacity for expression."

For drawing-rooms, churches, schools, &c., MASON & HAMLIN'S Harmoniums are unrivaled. Prices, $60 to $400 each. Melodeons, all styles, $45 to $200 each.

"In every respect they are far superior to anything I have ever seen, of the kind, in Europe or America."—GEO. WASHBURNE MORGAN.

"Your Organ-Harmoniums surpass anything in this line I have yet seen, whether French or American."—JOHN ZUNDEL.

"I prefer them to all others which I have touched, heard or seen."—WILLIAM MASON.

New-York Warerooms, Nos. 5 and 7 Mercer-st., opposite Howard. MASON BROTHERS.

$160.—NEW SEVEN-OCTAVE PIANOS, in rosewood cases, iron frames and overstrung bass, for $160; do., with carved legs, $175; do., with pearl keys, $250 and $300. The above pianos are the greatest bargains in the city. Second-hand pianos from $25 to $140. New melodeons at extremely low prices. New and second-hand pianos and melodeons to let; rent allowed if purchased; monthly payments received for the same. Cash paid for second-hand pianos.

HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 481 Broadway.

GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE GRAND AND SQUARE PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactory and warerooms No. 113 Walker-st., corner of Centre, New-York. I invite the attention of the public to my stock of newly-improved Overstrung Grand and Square Pianofortes, which for their peculiar musical qualities of tone and power of durability stand unsurpassed. Every piano warranted for five years.

GEO. STECK.

A MAGNIFICENT SEVEN OCTAVE ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—All the modern improvements—overstrung bass, full iron plate, four round corners; fully guaranteed; made to order; cost $600, for $250, including stool and cover. Also, parlor furniture at a sacrifice. Inquire at No. 48 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

PIANO-FORTES—OF THE FINEST TONES and richest patterns, can be had cheap, for cash, at the manufactory of JAS. VAN RIPER, No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker sts.

INSTRUCTION.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY ACADEMY— Eagleswood, (Perth Amboy,) N. J.
Access by Staten Island Ferry and Railroad at 7 and 9 A. M.; and 1, 3 and 5 P. M. Catalogues and full information of MARCUS SPRING, Eagleswood, Perth Amboy, N. J., and No. 27 Park-place, or MASON BROS., Mercer-st., New-York.

PARKER AND BERTHET'S CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 23 East 21st-st., corner of Broadway, will be reopened Sept. 8. There is a Primary Department under a female teacher. French is spoken in one department and in the gymnasium. Circulars at LOCKWOOD'S, No. 411 Broadway.

$40 PAYS FOURTEEN WEEKS' BOARD and tuition at Hudson River Institute, Claverack, N. Y. Superior English, Normal, classical, French, musical, painting, military and commercial departments, (both sexes.) Jan. 2 term opens. Fourteen teachers. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—The Fiftieth Semi-annual Session will commence Nov. 1. For circulars address the Principal.

D. S. ROWE, A. M.

MR. GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL French and English School, with Gymnasium, No. 872 Broadway. Circulars at the school.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, WITH highest testimonials, wants pupils at his or their residence; will exchange tuition for board; will attend individuals, families or schools, to instruct in ancient and modern languages, mathematics, book-keeping, commercial arithmetic, business and letter writing, grammar, &c., &c. Terms moderate. Address EDUCATION, Station D, New-York City.

"**AMERICAN EDUCATIONAL BUREAU**" —No. 561 Broadway.—Schools and families supplied with competent teachers; parents with school circulars, (gratuitously,) and teachers with positions. References, Harper Bros., Appleton & Co.

SMITH, WILLSON & CO.

EVERY TEACHER SHOULD BE PROVIDED at once with the new Text Book on Penmanship, Punctuation and Letter Writing, adapted for use with any series of Copy Books. See "New Publications," in another column.

AS GOVERNESS.—A LADY OF REFINEMENT and education wishes the situation of governess; no objection to leaving the City. Address W. B., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

MATRIMONIAL.

MATRIMONIAL.—THE ADVERTISER, A GENTLEMAN about 26 years old, and called very fine looking, would like to correspond with a young lady or widow with a view to matrimony. Answers solicited from all. Inclose "carte de visite," if convenient. Address C. S. M., Box No. 109 *Times* Office.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST.—ON WEDNESDAY, A RUSSET PORTEMONNAIE, bound with steel, containing a $20 United States green-back and some postage currency, by a lady, in a 5th-av. stage or in walking from Broadway down Canal-st. to Arnold & Constable's store. The finder will be suitably rewarded by returning the same to No. 130 West 40th-st.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Gen. McClellan Before the McDowell Court of Inquiry.

He Declines to Answer a Question Regarding McDowell's Force on the Rappahannock.

Western Virginia Admitted as a State.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

GEN. M'CLELLAN AND THE M'DOWELL INQUIRY.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry to-day terminated its session, while a question asked Gen. McCLELLAN was pending, as to the amount of force which would have remained for the defence of Washington, in case Gen. McDOWELL had been sent, according to request, to reinforce Gen. McCLELLAN on the Peninsula. This question Gen. McCLELLAN declined to answer, as irrelevant, and on his objections being overruled by the Court, asked time to prepare his answer, which the Court granted, and adjourned. A good deal of sensation was caused by Gen. McCLELLAN's hesitation to answer this question, accompanied, as it was, by considerable embarrassment of manner. There seems to be little doubt that Gen. McDOWELL's advance southward would have left Washington an easy prey to JACKSON, and Gen. McCLEDLAN is understood as not promising to answer the question to-morrow. The tendency of Gen. McCLELLAN's evidence thus far is to exonerate Gen. McDOWELL from censure.

THE ADMISSION OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.

The passage by the House to-day of the Senate bill admitting Western Virginia as a new State, by a majority so decisive, has given great satisfaction to the determined enemies of the rebellion. Loyal Border State men at last feel that fidelity to the Union is likely to be rewarded, and that the wishes, interests and services of true men are likely to meet with more consideration than those of traitors.

THE SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

The Senate to-day adjourned after a brief session, during which was passed the bill providing for the payment of damages to the French brig *Jules et Marie*, as recommended by the President. Mr. SHERMAN gave notice of a new Standing Committee on Agriculture.

DINNER TO GEN. M'CLELLAN.

A military dinner was given to Gen. McCLELLAN to-day at Willard's, by Gen. VAN ALEN, as a social compliment.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

It is now understood that Secretary SMITH will resign his portfolio about the 1st of January next, and that, if continued in Indiana, it will be given to [illegible]. The friends of Judge HOLT, however, are very sanguine that he will distance all competitors in the race.

KANSAS AND MISSOURI IMBROLIO.

Late advices from Kansas give accounts of the arrest of Col. ADAMS and Lieut.-Col. HAYS, of the Twelfth Regiment Kansas Volunteers, in Western Missouri, by Brig.-Gen. VAUGHAN, of the Missouri State Guards. Col. ADAMS had made a successful expedition into Missouri against the guerrillas, capturing about a hundred wagons and fifty negroes; and on being ordered by Gen. VAUGHN to surrender the negroes and property and leave the State, expressed a willingness to comply with all the demands except the surrender of the negroes, which he refused. VAUGHAN, having a force of a thousand men, with artillery, and ADAMS only two hundred and fifty, the latter had no choice but compliance, and has been sent to St. Louis for trial on the 15th inst.

Col. ADAMS is a son-in-law of Senator LANE, of Kansas, and great indignation is felt in that State at what is considered an outrage.

SLANDERS UPON THE GOVERNMENT.

Various paragraphs, from time to time, appear in the Washington column of a journal which has lately taken service with the Opposition, after the Swiss mercenary fashion, evidently prepared with a view to excite popular prejudice against the Provost-Marshal of the War Department, and incense the public with his administration of his duties. The latest of these appeared on Saturday, professing to give supplementary facts in regard to the case of certain dealers in clothing in this City, who were arrested, imprisoned, examined, convicted and partially punished *for aiding soldiers to desert* and escape from the service of the United States; and so generally untrue are the statements in that paragraph, that a recital of circumstances seems necessary.

The assertion made is that five of these parties, after their release, called upon Judge-Advocate TURNER and made affidavit that they were compelled to pay the examining Justice large sums of money for their release, and charging collusion and swindling; and that Judge TURNER promised to look into the matter, and if their representations were true, to punish the parties accused, "including Col. BAKER himself."

The facts are, that the "citizens" in question—there is a fine effect in the use of the word citizen in this connection—were tried regularly before Police Justice WALTER for a violation of the law, convicted, fined $50 each and released. The clothing they had sold the supposed soldiers was retained at the office of Col. BAKER at the time of their arrest, as well as the money paid for it, and their watches and chains; and on a demand being made by one of them for the return of this property, that officer addressed to Justice WALTER an inquiry as to the provisions of the law, and received in reply the following note:

CENTRAL GUARD-HOUSE, WASHINGTON, Dec. 5, 1862.

Col. BAKER: I hereby certify that D. S. LENNELMAN paid his fine of $50 and was released to-day. Will you please let him have his watch and chain, and confiscate all citizens' clothes in your possession in all cases? Respectfully,

CHAS. WALTER, J. P.

In accordance with this answer and the law, Col. BAKER confiscated the clothing and returned the watches and chains to their owners. Subsequently, some of the parties called on Judge-Advocate TURNER with a lawyer, and made complaint; but no affidavit or written statement was presented nor talked of, and no such language used by the Judge as is stated in the paragraph in question. On the contrary, the parties, in the interview, *admitted the offence* for which they had been punished, and Judge TURNER then refused to have anything more to say in the matter until all the facts should be regularly presented.

The record of Col. BAKER would seem to be unimpeachable in the matter, and these assaults are already reacting in his favor. Certainly, were not their evident object to embarrass the legitimate and necessary action of the Government, they would be unworthy of notice; as it is, the exposure of their real character becomes a public duty.

DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Dec. 4, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 199.—Col. JOHN H. McHENRY, Jr., Seventeenth Kentucky Volunteers, having issued an order, dated Oct. 27, 1862, to his regiment, which order is in violation of the "additional Article of War," approved March 13, 1862, is by direction of the President, hereby dismissed the service of the United States.

2. By direction of the President, Second Lieut. CURWEEN B. McCLELLEN, Seventh United States Cavalry, is dismissed the service of the United States for absence without leave, and being in the City of Washington without authority, in violation of General Orders, No. 114, of 1862.

By order of the Secretary of War,

E. D. TOWNSEND,

Assistant Adjutant-General.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

EXECUTION OF INDIANS.

The President, on Monday, sent a message to Gen. SIBLEY, ordering the execution of 39 of the Minnesota Indians on the 19th inst. These form only one class of the criminals, and include the Indians concerned in the massacre of families and in other brutal outrages. The Executive decision was based on the record of evidence as furnished to him. Gen. SIBLEY has been directed to await instructions respecting the remainder of the convicted savages.

REVENUE DECISION.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision, defining the place of manufacture:

Wherever, previous to Sept. 1, 1862, goods, wares or merchandise may have been made by persons who were not the owners of the materials, the premises where such goods, wares or merchandise were made shall be regarded as the place of manufacture.

He has also made a decision in relation to producers. Producers whose products are enumerated and taxed in the seventy-fifth section of the Excise law are not required to take license as dealers for the sale of such products upon the premises where produced.

NAVAL AFFAIRS.

Chief Engineer J. W. THOMPSON has been detached from the *Monongahela* and ordered to the *Shenandoah*. Chief Engineer GEORGE F. RUTZ has been detached from the *Pawnee* and ordered to the steam sloop *Monongahela*.

First Assistant Engineer WM. ROBERTS has been detached from the *Shenandoah*, and ordered to the *Pawnee*.

Second Assistant Engineer D. C. BAMPTON has been ordered to the *Monongahela*.

Capt. S. P. HAZARD has been ordered to take passage in the *Circassian*, for duty in the West Gulf Squadron.

Lieut. WM. P. BUCKNER has been ordered to ordnance duty at the New-York Navy-yard.

PHILIP G. GALPIN, of New-York, was to-day admitted to practice in the United States Supreme Court.

PRISONERS DISCHARGED.

Yesterday afternoon and to-day, six additional prisoners of State have, after due examination into their cases, been released from Old Capitol Prison.

CAPTURE.

The Navy Department has information that the United States steamer *Montgomery*, on the 20th ult., captured the rebel sloop *W. E. Chester*, with a cargo of cotton, while attempting to evade the blockade of the harbor of Mobile.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill to establish an arsenal and ordnance dépôt on the tide waters of New-York harbor.

Mr. RICE, of Minnesota, (Rep.,) offered a joint resolution forfeiting the lands and annuities of Sioux Indians, and providing for their removal far away from white settlements. Referred.

Mr. RICE also offered a resolution directing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of reporting a bill forfeiting the pay and emoluments of officers of the army during the time they are absent, except upon sick leave. Adopted.

Mr. HOWARD, of Michigan, (Rep.,) offered a concurrent resolution instructing the Joint Committee on the Conduct of the War to make a report with all convenient speed. Adopted.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Indiana, (Union,) offered a resolution instructing the Military Committee to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the adoption of some system more efficient and practicable than the one now in use for the identification and discharge of soldiers. Adopted.

On motion of Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill for the relief of the owners of the French ship *Jules et Marie* was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. ANTHONY, of Rhode Island, (Rep.,) the resolution increasing the bonds of the Superintendent of Public Printing was taken up and passed.

On motion of Mr. TRUMBULL, of Illinois, (Rep.,) the House bill providing for the discharge of State prisoners, and authorizing Judges of the United States Courts to take bail and recognizances to secure their trial, was taken up and ordered to be printed, and postponed until to-morrow.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) gave notice that he should introduce an amendment to the rules of the Senate so as to provide for a Committee on Agriculture.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union,) gave notice that he should introduce a bill to aid the State of Missouri in effecting the emancipation of the slaves in that State.

The resolution concerning the arrests of certain citizens of Delaware was postponed until to-morrow.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

Mr. HOLMAN, of Indiana, (Rep.,) submitted a resolution, which was adopted, that the Secretary of War be directed to inform the House, first, how many commissioned officers of the army are now absent from their respective commands, specifying the number of each grade, and whether absent without leave, on leave, or by detail second, the number of Major-Generals and Brigadier-Generals who are not assigned to any actual command, the name of each, the length of time since engaged in actual service, and the names of the members of the Staffs of each of such Generals, their grades, and how long unemployed in actual service, and specifying only such Generals and the members of their respective Staffs as are receiving their pay and allowances from the Government; third, the number of Aid-de-Camps which may be dispensed with without impairing the public service.

On motion of Mr. GURLEY, of Ohio, (Rep.,) the Committee on Military Affairs were instructed to inquire into the propriety of so amending the law that Quartermasters and Commissaries may be selected from the volunteer army, or from civil life.

Mr. FENTON, of New-York, (Rep.,) offered a resolution, which was passed, that the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to bring in a bill, so amending the 11th section of the Excise and Tax law as to confer upon Assistant Assessors the same authority that is possessed by the principal Assessors; also, to inquire into the expediency of exempting the measurer or measurers of boards, shingles and other rough lumber from his or their own lands or timber as wholesale dealers to the amount of —— dollars.

The Senate bill for the admission of Western Virginia into the Union passed by a vote of 96 against 55.

YEAS—Messrs. Aldrich, Arnold, Babbitt, Baker, Baxter, Beaman, Bingham, Blair of Virginia, Blair of Pennsylvania, Blake, Brown of Virginia, Buffinton, Burnham, Campbell, Casey, Chamberlain, Clark, Clements, Colfax, Frederick A. Conkling, Covode, Cutler, Davis, Duell, Dunn, Edgerton, Edward Elliot, Ely, Fenton, Samuel C. Fessenden, Thomas A. D. Fessenden, Frank, Franchot, Goodwin, Gurley, Haight, Hale, Harrison, Hickman, Hooper, Horton, Hutchins, Julian, Kelly, Kellogg of Illinois, Kellinger, Lansing, Lehman, Loomis, Lovejoy, Low, McKnight, McPherson, Maynard, Mitchell, Moorehead, Morrell of Maine, Morrill of Vermont, Nixon, Noell, Olin, Patton, Phelps of California, Pike, Pomeroy, Porter, Potter, Rice of Maine, Riddle, Rollins of New-Hampshire, Sargeant, Sedgewick, Shanks, Sheffield, Shellabarger, Sherman, Sloan, Spaulding, Stevens, Stratton, Trumbull, Trowbridge, Van Horn, Van Valkenburgh, Van Wyck, Verree, Walker, Wall, Washburne, Whaley, White of Indiana, Wilson, Winslow, Worcester.

NAYS—Messrs. Allen of Illinois, Allen, Ancona, Ashley, Bailey, Biddle, Cobb, Roscoe Conkling, Conway, Cox, Cravens, Crisfield, Crittenden, Delano, Delaplaine, Diven, Dunlap, English, Gooch, Granger, Grider, Hall, Harding, Holman, Johnson, Kerrigan, Knapp, Law, Mallory, Menzies, Morris, Noble, Norton, Odell, Pendleton, Price, Rice of Massachusetts, Richardson, Robinson of Illinois, Rollins of Missouri, Segar, Shiel, Smith, Steele of New-York, Steele of New-Jersey, Thomas of Massachusetts, Thomas of Maryland, Train, Vallandigham, Voorhees, Ward, White of Ohio, Wyckliffe, Wright, Yeaman.

Adjourned.

The Porter Court-Martial.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

In the Court-Martial of Gen. PORTER to day, Capt. POPE, a nephew of the General, testified with reference to the delivery of certain orders to Gen. POPE.

THE McDOWELL COURT OF INQUIRY.

Testimony of Gen. McClellan.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Dec. 10.

The Court met at 11 o'clock. The examination of Gen. McClellan was resumed. Questions were asked by Gen. McDowell.

Question—What communication from the President, through Gen. Franklin or otherwise, did you receive as to the separation of Gen. McDowell's Corps from your army? Please state fully what you know concerning that separation, so far as it relates to Gen. McDowell, and what communication, if any, you had made to the President concerning them in that action?

Answer—The substance of the communication through Gen. Franklin from the President, was that the President assumed the responsibility of the change of destination of Gen. McDowell's corps, regarding that corps as necessary for the defence of Washington, although the troops actually left in Washington, and in front of it, disposable for its defence, were rather more than double the garrison fixed by the engineer and artillery officers, and considerably more than the largest number recommended by any of the corps commanders, to be left in the vicinity of Washington; I do not at present recall any communication made to the President in regard to the separation of Gen. McDowell's corps; it would be necessary for me to consult my papers before I could answer the vuestion definitely.

Q.—Do pou recollect having received any telegram from Gen. FRANKLIN prior to his joining you on the Peninsula, concerning Gen. McDowell, and in connection with the separation of the latter's corps from your army?

A.—Yes, I remember merely the general tenor of the dispatch, which was that in Gen. Franklin's opinion, from his knowledge of the case, Gen. McDowell had nothing to do with the separation of his corps from the Army of the Potomac.

Q.—What was Gen. Franklin's official position with respect to Gen. McDowell at the time he wrote that dispatch?

A.—He commanded a division in the corps of Gen. McDowell.

Q.—Please examine the copy of the New-York *Herald* of Oct. 31, containing a speech of the Hon. J. B. Haskins at Tarrytown, N. Y., and state if the following remarks attributed to you, to wit: "I have been unfortunate in not taking Richmond, in consequence of my plan not being carried out, because Gen. McDowell did not reinforce me, as he could have done, and as it was agreed upon he should have done"—are true in their letter or spirit, so far as relates to Gen. McDowell; and if not true in this, wherein are they not so?

A.—(smilingly)—The incident related in this speech is entirely new to me; I never received any dispatch informing me that Gen. Halleck was made Commander-in-Chief, and am very sure that I never made the remark attributed to me in the connection, as stated. I have no doubt said, for it has ever been my opinion that the Army of the Potomac would have taken Richmond had not the corps of Gen. McDowell been separated from it. It is also my opinion that had the command of Gen. McDowell joined the Army of the Potomac in the month of May, by way of Hanover Court-house from Fredericksburgh, that we would have had Richmond within a week after the junction. I do not hold Gen. McDowell responsible in my own mind for the failure to join me on either occasion.

Q. Did or did not Gen. Franklin, upon his joining you at the Peninsula, give you a verbal message from Gen. McDowell, that he would endeavor to make a demonstration or diversion in your favor by going to Fredericksburgh?

A. I think he did.

Q. After the change of base to Fort Monroe, Yorktown, and on the Peninsula, was it any part of your plan that any of your forces should go to Fredericksburgh?

Gen. McClellan—You mean the original part of the campaign, I presume?

Gen. McDowell—Yes sir,

Gen. McClellan—No, it was not; all the active troops were to move in the general direction of the Peninsula.

Gen. McDowell here asked and obtained leave to present several documents bearing on the case, which were read, as follows:

The correspondence embraces, among others, a letter from Secretary Stanton to Gen. McDowell, April 11, informing him for the present and until further orders, he was to consider the National Capital as especially under his protection, and to make no movement throwing his force out of position for the discharge of this primary duty; and another, April 24, in which it is stated the President desires McDowell should not throw his force across the Rappahannock at that time, but that he should get his bridges and transportation all ready, and wait further orders. In the copy of instructions to McClellan, May 17, it appears that McClellan had asked for reinforcements. The Secretary of War says to him, "the President is not willing to uncover the Capital entirely, and it is believed that even if this were prudent, it would require more time to effect a juncture between your army and that of the Rappahannock by the way of the Potomac and York Rivers, than by a land march. In order, therefore, to increase the strength of the attack upon Richmond at the earliest moment, Gen. McDowell has been ordered to march upon that city by the shortest route, &c. McDowell, May, 22, informs McClellan of his purposes, taking into view the position of the army. The President writes McDowell, May 24, that Fremont has been ordered to move from Franklin, on Harrisbughh, to relieve Gen. Banks, and capture or destroy Jackson's and Ewell's forces. You are instructed, laying aside for the present the movement on Richmond, to put twenty thousand men in motion at once for the Shenandoah, moving on the line, or in advance of the line of the Manassas Gap Railroad. Your object will be to capture the forces of Jackson and Ewell, either in coöperation with Fremont, or, in case want of supplies or of transportation interferes with his movements. It is believed that the force with which you move will be sufficient to accomplish the object alone, etc. To this McDowell says: "The President's order has been received, and is in process of execution. This is a crushing blow to us." The President writes McDowell: "I am highly gratified by your alacrity in obeying my orders—the change was as painful to me as it can possibly be to you, or to any one. Everything now depends upon the celerity and vigor of your movement. McDowell, in reply, after stating reasons, says: "It is, therefore, not only on personal grounds that I have a heavy heart in the matter, but that I feel it throws us all back, and from Richmond, north, we shall have all our large masses paralyzed, and shall have to repeat what we have just accomplished."

Q.—Did you frequently and daily see Gen. McDowell when he was at Fairfax Court-house in March last, and if so, did you see him on the day when the troops were ordered back to Alexandria? If so, state what was his condition at the time or any time during his stay at Fairfax Court-house, when the army was there in March last, whether he waa or was not under the influence of liquor. State also how long you have known Gen. McDowell, and what has been his reputation among those who knew him, as an abstainer from all intoxicating drinks.

A.—I saw Gen. McDowell several times a day in March last at Fairfax Court-house, and also on the day the troops were ordered back to Alexandria; he was in his usual condition—entirely free from any effect of intoxicating liquor; I have known Gen. McDowell for nearly twenty years; I have known him as one who abstained entirely from anything in the shape of wine or spiritous liquors, I think even from tea and coffee; [laughter;] I know that has been his reputation among all who have known him, and I could imagine nothing more absurd than the charge of his being in any way under the influence of liquor.

Gen. McDowell here stated that he had no more questions to ask the witness at present. The following questions were then propounded by the Court.

Q.—State whether Gen. McDowell was under your command at the time of your movement from the Potomac and from the Peninsula.

A.—He was.

Q.—What orders were given by you to Gen. McDowell having reference to movements on the Peninsula, and how did these plans affect the general plan of movement for the Army of the Potomac.

The orders were for Gen. McDowell to embark his corps upon the transports then engaged in carrying troops, and having his whole command embarked, to report to me for further orders at Fort Monroe, or wherever I might happen to be; the intention being to move that corps as a unit by the York or Severn River, according to circumstances—that movement being an essential part of the campaign.

Q. Were these orders ever changed by you, or others higher in authority, and if so, how?

A. They were not changed by me, but by the President of the United States. When in front of Yorktown with a considerable portion of the army under fire, I received the first intimation of an intention to change the destination of Gen. McDowell's troops. That intimation was a telegraph dispatch from the War Department, informing me that Gen. McDowell's Corps was withdrawn from the Army of the Potomac.

Q.—Did you, after the investment of Yorktown, send any orders to Gen. McDowell, or did you request any orders to be sent to Gen. McDowell. If so, what were the tenor of such orders, and what were the tenors of such orders of the reply from Gen. McDowell, or from those to whom the request was made?

A.—I sent no orders to Gen. McDowell after the investment of Yorktown, for the reason that I received the information that he was detached from my command on the very day we arrived in front of Yorktown.

Q.—When you caused the occupation of Hanover Court-house, did you expect the coöperation of Gen. McDowell's corps, and if so, on what was such expectation based?—for what purpose was the coöperation desired, and what would have been the probable result of a junction of McDowell and Porter at that time or shortly afterward?

A.—I hoped for the coöperation of Gen. McDowell's corps or Gen. McDowell's army. Although that expectation was not the only reason for occupying Hanover Court-house, the expectation and hope of coöperation was based on information I had received at various times from Washington. The reason why this coöperation was desired was to increase our available strength sufficiently to insure the capture of Richmond, and, in my opinion, the junction of McDowell and Porter would have enabled us to have accomplished the object of the campaign.

Q.—That is, the capture of Richmond?

A.—That question, however, I have already answered in my other testimony.

Q.—Was such coöperation practicable, and by what routes was it consistent, in your opinion, with the safety of the Capital?

A.—The coöperation was practicable either by the direct land route from Fredericksburgh to Hanover Court-house, or by the water route, and was, in my opinion, consistent with the safety of the Capital.

Q.—What forces could the enemy at that time have disposed of for the threatening of Washington and by what routes, and at what time could they have been moved?

A.—Gen. McClellan stated that he was perfectly willing to answer this question if the Court desired, but he would ask if it was not somewhat irrelevant, and assuming rather too much latitude?

The Court was then cleared, when after the expiration of about half an hour the doors were reopened and the decision of the Court announced that the question had been withdrawn.

The examination by the Court was then resumed.

Q.—What was the distance, at any one time, between the pickets of Gens. McDowell and Porter?

A.—I do not know what the position of Gen. McDowell's pickets was; I understood, some time after the occupation of Hanover Court-house by Gen. Porter, that a portion of Gen. McDowell's cavalry was twelve miles from there; but I do not know it; I cannot even tell who told me; but I did not know the position of Gen. McDowell's pickets.

Q.—You state that you received the fullest coöperation from Gen. McDowell in the plans and movements connected with the peninsula campaign. As a corps commander had he knowledge of these plans, and was he consulted in respect to them?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Were these plans for the peninsula campaign, which embraced the employment of the Corps of Gen. McDowell, known to the War Department or to the President?

A.—Yes.

Q.—You stated that troops were detained for the defences of Washington; did those plans provide for a force to be retained from the troops then under your command, and if so, how large was the force to be retained, and what troops were to compose it?

A.—Gen. McClellan asked, inasmuch as this opened a new branch of inquiry, that time might be allowed him in which to answer the question.

Granted.

Q.—Have you any knowledge of the circumstances which led to the detention of Gen. McDowell and the formation of the Department of the Rappahannock, at the time the Department was formed.

A.—I had none at the time.

Q.—Did the formation of that Department and the detention of McDowell reduce the means which had been arranged before you left Washington to prosecute the campaign?

A.—Yes.

Q.—Do you know whether Gen. McDowell had any complicity in promoting or inducing the formation of the Department of the Rappahannock, or reducing your force?

A.—I do not know.

Q.—Was there any reply by you to the telegrams of Gen. McDowell, or other notice to him, showing that you desired his coöperation?

A.—I think no reply to Gen. McDowell, but the War Department was informed that I wanted the troops.

Q.—(By Gen. McDowell)—Do you recollect of the order to Gen. McDowell informing him his corps would be the last to embark, that is after Sumner was sent to him from the steamer *Commodore* after you had left the Peninsula?

A.—I think it was, and wrote a great many papers on that steamer.

GEN. BANKS' EXPEDITION.

A Fleet of Eight Steamers Sighted off Hatteras.

The bark *Mendi*, Capt. SMITH, from New-Orleans on Nov. 29, reports that on the 5th inst., off Hatteras, she passed an expedition of eight steamers bearing due south.

News from Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, Tuesday, Dec. 9.

Steamboat *Adelaide* arrived this morning from Baltimore, with sixty rebel prisoners, who were transferred to the steamboat *New-York*, and taken to City Point in charge of Capt. MULFORD.

Three steamers from New-York put into this place to-day for navigators. They belong to the Banks expedition.

The "Old Virginia and North-Carolina Hotel," situated on Thomas-street, Norfolk, was burned last night.

Maj.-Gen. DIX and Staff left here this morning for Gloucester, to review the troops at that place.

AMUSEMENTS.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—No one reading the silly pamphlet that has been circulated concerning "Edith, or the Earl's Daughter" would suppose for a moment that the drama of that name is a work of merit. But the play itself is good, although too diffuse in treatment. The stern realism of Mrs. HENRY WOOD's powerful novel has been bent to the fashion of the stage with average skill. Without attempting too much, the dramatist has succeeded in preserving a great central human interest. The pulsations of a huge unfathomable woman's heart are heard in every act, almost in every scene; beating with the sober rhythm of love, raging in the fever of jealousy, and swelling with indignation, remorse and repentance, until it breaks, not stormily, but from long bending and exhaustion. It is almost impossible to imagine a more striking series of incidents than those described in the career of *Edith*. They touch on every string of the human heart, and exhaust the gamut of female emotion. It may be objected, and justly, that in its present state this emotion is too much diluted. The sombre hues of the novel have compelled the dramatist (Mr. WOLF, of Boston,) to adopt some lighter colors for his stage transcript, and these are not always so gay as they are plentiful. It is tiresome, for instance, to know that after every outburst of passion or emotion there will surely come a period of forced jocularity, as it is annoying to find that the former always occur at the back of the stage whilst the latter are directly in front. True art conceals art; here it is mere artifice, and clumsy at that. The comic scenes *per se* are not good. They depend almost exclusively on a certain *Judge Grout* (*Mr. H. Placide*) who being very justly, but coarsely, called a "Jackass" and a "twaddler" rings the changes on those two words through five mortal acts. The interest of the play, however, devolves on Miss HERON, and is of a kind which her talent will make memorable when by excision it is brought more prominently before the audience. There are scenes which this eminent artist has never surpassed. Passing over the first act, which in every respect is the least satisfactory portion of the work we would refer to the very touching and natural interview between *Edith* and her husband in the second act, where, with suspicions scarcely yet defined, she asks her husband not to marry *Mabel* if she should die. Of a different kind but full of power is her fierce repudiation of her paramour in the succeeding act, and grander than all, and unsurpassed as far as we know by any previous effort of the lady is the terrible agony of the last scene where she tears off her disguise that her dying child may again see its mother's face. The success of the piece was assured by this overwhelming effort.

It is but just to Miss HERON to say that she was very inadequately supported by the male artists of the company. Her best efforts were frustrated by the awkwardness of the gentleman who played the part of *Sir Mortimer Rashton*, and who, during the third act, succeeded in making the house laugh with his surly repartees. Mr. McCULLOUGH, as *Alfred*, was at least careful and unobtrusive, but seemed frequently to be embarrassed by the situations, which, we may add, being always emotional, were never very remarkable. It is on these two characters that Miss HERON has mainly to depend, and unfortunately, she did not get the requisite amount of support from them. Of the others, the part of *Richard Keith* was strongly marked by Mr. J. COLLIER. The comic parts were intrusted to Mr. BURNETT, Mr. PLACIDE and Miss MARY WELLS. A word is justly due to the graceful Mrs. ALLEN, for her pleasing impersonation of the part of *Mabel*.

When the play has been materially reduced in length, it will become a favorite—for the subject is a good one, the treatment bold and straightforward, (although occasionally conventional, and with a leaning to stereotyped effects of the "Camille" school,) and the dialogue clear and unstrained. In a word, it suits Miss HERON, and this is sufficient. Its reception was not all that an author could desire, but the curtain descended on a storm of applause.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—That VERDI'S latest opera, "Un Ballo in Maschera," is a favorite with the public is abundantly proved by the brilliant gathering which always greets its performance. It was given last night with a cast almost entirely new, and a success which justifies its repetition at the *matinée* on Saturday. The *rôle* of *Amelia* was sustained by Signora GUERRABELLA with marked ability, and that of *Oscar*, the page, by Mlle. CORDIER, with the requisite degree of grace and lightness. Signora MORENSI was also heard to advantage as *Ulrica*. Owing to the indisposition of Signor BRIGNOLI, the part of *Richard*, "Count of Warwick and Governor of Boston," was intrusted to Signor MACCAFERRI, who astonished the house with a very energetic and intense impersonation of it. The smaller parts were well filled, and the performance gave satisfaction to the audience.

On Friday—the last regular night of the season—"Ernani" will be played, with Mme. LORINI as *Elvira*.

GERMAN OPERA.—Our readers will scarcely need to be reminded that to-night is set apart for the benefit of Mr. CARL ANSCHUTZ. We are glad to learn that the tickets have been sold with unusual rapidity, leaving no shadow of doubt of the success of the entertainment. BEETHOVEN's opera of "Fidelio" will be played.

The Hutchinsons.

With the old name, a new group has presented itself to the public. ASA and ABBY are yet of it, but the others have passed to other and more harmonious spheres. In their places, a trio more remarkable stands.

Miss LIZZIE, a bright-eyed, sweet-faced, modest-mannered girl of perhaps fifteen Summers, sings easily a strong, well balanced, methodical *alto*, which needs only culture to carry her into a higher rank than that of a family balladist.

Master FRED, a well made, Hutchinson-haired, strong-voiced youngster, manages the *tenor*,—and "Little DENNEY," a mere child, who, at 7 o'clock, ought to be kissed and sent to bed, puts in his little oar at all times and in all places, greatly to the edification of the elder portion of the audience and the glee of the little folks.

[Advertisement.]

Housekeepers are earnestly requested to give PYLE'S O. K. SOAP a trial. In addition to our knowledge of its superior washing qualities, we have the strongest approval of many competent judges, and still more practical indications in a rapidly-increasing demand. The editors of this, and other dailies and weeklies, are using it in their families, and can testify to its qualities. Sold by grocers generally.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE TO THE TRADE.—

ADVANCE IN PRICE OF "WOLFE SCHNAPPS."

The new tariff, on Wolfe Schnapps, can be had on application at the office of

UDOLPHO WOLFE,

No. 22 Beaver-street.

SOLE IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER.

[Advertisement.]

SOMETHING WORTH HAVING.—We possess one very great advantage over the South. Whilst all the rebels wear "shocking bad hats," our poorest New-Yorker is enabled to don the handsomest "tile" of the fashionable season, procuring it of the patriotic KNOX, at No. 212 Broadway. This magnificent hat is peculiarly the Northerner's own.

[Advertisement.]

MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, and business men, would find it useful to consult Phrenology, to learn their special qualifications for particular departments. One can buy, another sell best. One can keep accounts, another extend the business. For full written descriptions of character, call on Messrs. FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

LAWYERS, JUDGES and STATESMEN will find Phrenology of great practical utility in their professions. It will reveal the true character of clients, jurymen and legislators. Examinations, with full written descriptions, given daily by FOWLER & WELLS, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystallized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Eagle, from Havana—M. Kay, M. Wolff, J. M. Mayorga, Mr. Richardson, Capt. John Trimble, Capt. W. Downey, Capt. W. Russell, Henry Reiche, J. J. Emery, C. H. W. Petraus, Santiago Ytarria, H. Mera, E. Valmont, Hipolito Calera, W. Hoffman, F. S. Asta Bureaga, Capt. George W. Bissell, U. S. A.; S. F. Righter, C. H. Grant, George C. Wurfleur, P. C. Casanova, J. E. Millett, Frederick Gassier, J. M. Cowan, G. W. Beckford, lady and 2 children, C. S. Sterne, W. McGeoghan and 2 prisoners, (Thomas Lees and J. M. Griffith,) sent home by U. S. Consul for trial.

In schr. Flying Scud, from Nassau, N. P.—Capt. Nichols, Mr. Lewand.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 15 | Sun sets.... 4 33 | Moon rises... 9 41

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 10 44 | Gov. Island 11 33 | Hell Gate.... 12 55

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, Dec. 10.

Arrived.

Steamship Hansa, Von Santen, Bremen Nov. 23, and Southampton 26th, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Kruger. Has experienced rough weather and heavy westerly gales during the passage. Dec. 9, lat. 40 40, lon. 69, spoke Br. schr. Robert E. Dexter, from Windsor, N.S.

Steamship Eagle, Adams, Havana Dec. 6, at 5 P.M., with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co.

Steamer F. W. Brune, Foster, Baltimore, with mdse. to Wm. Dalzell.

Steamer Westchester, Nye, Providence, with mdse. to E. Bynner.

Steamer H. Burden, Loper, Philadelphia, with mdse. to Loper & Kirkpatrick.

Bark Mendi, Smith, New-Orleans 15 ds., with sugar to master. 5th inst., off Hatteras, passed an expedition of eight steamers, steering due south.

Bark B. Colcord, (of Searsport,) Colcord, Cardenas 15 ds., with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Dec. 4, lat. 30 40, lon. 74 50, saw steamer Che Kiang, hence with troops, bound south. The B. C. has been 9 ds. N. of Hatteras with heavy weather.

Bark George S. Hunt, Woodbury, Baltimore 7 ds., with coal to master.

Brig Appoline, (Br., of Arichat,) Le Blanc, Cow Bay, C. B., 25 ds., with coal to C. P. Swain. Is bound to Baltimore; put into this port in distress, having had very severe weather; lost sails, cutwater and head-gear, and is leaking.

Brig Elizabeth McLea, (Br., of St. Johns, N. F.,) Jaen, Pernambuco Nov. 26, via Delaware Breakwater, Dec. 8, with sugar to Napier, Welsford & Rankin.

Brig A. F. Larrabee, Carlisle, Elizabethport, with coal, bound to Boston.

Brig P. I. Nevius, (Br.,) Cole, Lingan, C. B., 23 ds., with coal to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Brig Ortolan, (of Ellsworth,) Lord, Sagua la Grande Nov. 30, with sugar to Moore & Henry.

Schr. Flying Scud, (Br.,) Carmino, Nassau, N. P., 10 ds., with molasses to Walter & Corlett. Nov. 28, off Abacoa, saw U. S. flagship ——, Commodore Wilkes, cruising. Left 2 Am. brigs, one of and for Boston, the other hailing from Eastport.

THE GREAT MUSICAL NOVELTY.

WORCESTER'S

HINGED PLATE PIANO FORTES.

The attention of the musical public is respectfully invited to the very valuable improvement recently made by HORATIO WORCESTER, in the construction of the piano forte, and for which letters patent have been granted.

The valuable results following from this invention may be briefly set forth thus:

I. A HINGED PLATE PIANO FORTE POSSESSES DOUBLE THE VIBRATORY POWER and musical or "singing" quality of tone heretofore found in the very best instruments of a corresponding scale.

II. The weaker portion of the keyboard, the tenor and the lower treble notes, are strengthened so as to give a nearly uniform power to the whole scale.

III. Hinged Plate instruments will stand in tune for a much greater length of time than pianos made on the old principle of solid plates.

These immense advantages are so clearly obtained that no exception to them has ever been taken when claimed in presence of the most eminent artists and critics of New-York and vicinity. On the contrary, the musical profession and the Press have vied with each other in indorsing the substantial and thorough character of the WORCESTER IMPROVEMENT. A portion of the many flattering testimonials received by the patentee are submitted to the reader.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS.

From the New-York Daily Times, July 21, 1862.

WORCESTER'S IMPROVEMENT IN THE PIANO FORTE.—An important step toward perfecting the piano-forte has lately been made by Mr. Horatio Worcester, of this City. By a very simple process this experienced manufacturer has contrived to obtain the whole vibration of which the sounding board is capable, and in so doing has fairly doubled the quantity and musical quality of the tone throughout the entire scale. The instruments which we have examined containing the improvement are 7¼ octaves, squares, wooden and iron frames. The cast iron plate is in these divided into two nearly equal portions—one of which is affixed to the case in the common way, while the second is coupled with it at the base end and held in position by the string tension exerted in an opposite direction. The modification is termed "Hinging the Plate." The improvement is so marked and substantial that it needs not the many indorsements received at the hands of Messrs. Gottschalk, Mason, Fradel, Berge, Muzio, Theodore Thomas, and other esteemed *artistes*, to satisfy even incipient amateurs of its value. How to free the piano from the deleterious effect of the iron used to strengthen certain portions has long been a question with the best makers of the day, and Mr. Worcester's ready solution of the difficulty meets with favor from all interested in the advance of musical science.

From the New-York World, June 24, 1862.

A discovery worthy the attention of every one interested in music has been made by an old established piano-forte maker, Mr. Horatio Worcester, whose warerooms and factory have for years formed a landmark on the corner of 14th-st. and 3d-av.

Mr. Worcester has succeeded in doubling the volume of sound belonging to the piano, and at the same time improving, in a great degree, its quality. This has been effected by merely using a plate made in two pieces, instead of the common solid one. A portion is firmly fixed in the case in the usual manner, and to this the second piece is attached by means of a coupling at the base end. This coupling on one side, and the tension of the strings on the other, holds it in its proper position, and allows it to move freely with the strings while they are in operation, the effect of which is to give double the former vibratory power to both the strings and sounding-board. The plate thus made is termed a HINGED PLATE.

A few days since Mr. Gottschalk examined this novel feature, and found it a worthy subject of approval, as appears by the subjoined extract from an autograph note of his to the inventor, under date of the 17th inst.:

"I estimate the volume of tone (in the improved pianos) to be increased about one hundred per cent. * * * Their singing quality is excellent. The upper part of the key-board is exceedingly brilliant, while the bass is of a rich and powerful sonorousness."

Other esteemed artists have also cordially indorsed the use of a hinged plate. Among them are the names of William and Christian Berge, Charles Fradel, David R. Harrison and William Mason.

Had the Worcester improvement been sent to the London Exhibition, American pianos would have stood even a better chance than they do of winning valuable laurels as model instruments.

From the N. Y. Musical Review and World, June 21, 1862.

One of our oldest established piano-forte makers, Mr. Horatio Worcester, has just received letters patent for an improvement in the construction of that favorite instrument.

The advantage consists in the use of a hinged plate, which gives to the sounding-board a freedom similar to that found in the violin. Mr. Worcester uses a plate cast in two pieces, one of which is fixed in the case after the usual manner, and with which the second or inner portion is connected by a coupling or hinge. To this second piece the strings are attached in the ordinary way, and by exerting a strain in opposition to that of the hinge, the piece is held in position.

The effect of this is to give increased power of vibration throughout the whole extent of the sounding board. This produces a "singing" quality of tone unusually powerful and agreeable, while for general volume, durability, and richness of tone, the instruments are decidedly superior.

As the tension of the strings centres at the hinge, instead of being felt around the entire edge of the plate, there is a greater chance of these pianos standing longer in tune than those having a solid plate.

The strings are also relieved of considerable pressure arising from the swelling or shrinking of the sounding board.

It is the opinion of nearly all the skilled musicians and artists who have compared the hinged plate pianos with others of the same scale and make, that the increase in volume and beauty of sound is quite equal to fifty per cent. The principal is certainly a correct one, and having worked in a most satisfactory manner so far, after ample testing during nearly a year past, we see no reason to doubt its efficacy as claimed by the inventor. Being simple and substantial, it needs only to be known thoroughly to create for itself favor with the musical community. Mr. Worcester has received autograph testimonials from many of our most esteemed and influential resident musicians and critics, in which they express their entire confidence in the genuine character of the improvement.

From an Article, with Illustrations, in Frank Leslie's Newspaper, Oct. 18, 1862.

Among the many novelties to which our attention has been called, Mr. Worcester's Patent Hinged-Plate is certainly the boldest, and there can be no doubt that its efficacy has been fully and effectually tested in the instruments which are now on exhibition at his warerooms, corner of Fourteenth-st. and Third-av.

Before describing this important invention, we must say a few words about the manufacturer and his old place of business.

Some thirty years ago, when New-York had not spread eagle-like, all over Manhattan Island, 14th-st. was still out of town—at least, every one then thought it was a journey to get there. Notwithstanding, however, its out-of-the-way situation, one of the most famous piano-makers of that day, by the name of John Osborne, built the factory on the corner of 3d-av. and 14th-st., which Mr. Worcester now owns and occupies. The spot is, therefore, of almost historical interest, and is now the centre of a dense population, and is barely midway in the length of that vast City. Mr. Worcester's services were secured by Mr. Osborne at the opening of the factory, as he was known to be an experienced, delicate and skillful workman. Osborne did not long control the affairs of the factory, for after a brief time he met with a sudden and violent death. The business was then controlled by Mr. Worcester for the family, until having met with two able associates, he arranged the business so that the name of Osborne disappeared, and the names of Stodart, Worcester & Dunham supplied its place. For ten years the new firm prospered greatly; the instruments they made were first-class in every way, in tone, touch and thorough workmanship, and the reputation of the firm spread all over the States. At the end of that time the partnership dissolved, and Mr. Worcester manufactured on his own account, at the old stand where he has built up a business name that is known in all musical circles in the country. Of the character of the instruments which he has manufactured up to the present time, no better evidence can be given, excepting his success, than the opinions of some of the leading journals during the period which has elapsed since he left the old firm.

The New-York *Christian Inquirer* said:

"We gladly take the opportunity of the present great concourse of strangers in our City to speak of the piano-fortes of Mr. Worcester. Having occasion to purchase an instrument, we consulted a distinguished professor of the piano-forte, and, by his recommendation, applied to Mr. W., and, we are happy to say, with entire satisfaction as to quality and price. There is always a certain [illegible] even about musical instruments; but, fortunately, the tone and finish of a good piano-forte can stand upon their own intrinsic merit, which is obvious to the general judgment."

The once sprightly New-York *Evening Mirror* said:

"New-York is fully entitled to the credit of having effected the greatest real improvements in the construction of that noblest of all instruments, the piano. Some others may have added to the sweetness of certain parts of their instruments at the cost of the power and brilliancy of the whole; while others again have lavished money upon the fantastic decorations of the frames; but to our fellow-citizen, Worcester, whose pianos have latterly made their way so rapidly into public favor, belongs the merit of increasing at the same time the power, quality, and endurance of tone, and without a corresponding exaggeration of price."

The stately and respectable *Journal of Commerce* said:

"Rosewood is now the fashionable material for the exterior of pianos; and when we inform the reader that we saw in Mr. W.'s establishment a single log of wood for which four hundred dollars had been paid, he will appreciate the elegance of the general character of the workmanship. Of the tone of Mr. Worcester's pianos it is unnecessary to speak; the fact that the piano he presented to the Irish Relief Committee sold for $1,300, is conclusive evidence on this point."

The saturnine and grudging-of-praise New-York *Evening Post* said:

"Two points Mr. Worcester has constantly kept in view in the manufacture of his instruments—to captivate the ear by their rich brilliant tone, and please the eye by their exquisite finish. In both he has entirely succeeded, and is reaping the golden harvest he so richly merits. To obtain the proper tone is the highest triumph of art, and is only gained by the nicest combination of the best materials, requiring the highest skill united with long experience. Eminent musicians, who have used Mr. Worcester's instruments, give them the preference to the best imported."

We could multiply such flattering notices *ad infinitum*, but the evidence we have produced of the previous character of Mr. Worcester's pianos is, we think, sufficient to satisfy the most captious of readers.

If such, then, was the estimation in which Mr. Worcester's usual instruments were held, how important must be the invention which has won from the first professors such unequivocal testimonials of the improvement it has effected.

The idea is truly ingenious and entirely practical, and although we have seen the highest eulogiums, as above, of his former styles of piano-fortes, we are bound to state that, after trying carefully the old and new style of Mr. Worcester's instruments, we find the new Hinged Plate Pianos in every way immensely superior.

During the past few months the musical critics and the professional musicians have visited Mr. Worcester's factory, and have examined the principle of the Hinged Plate. We have not space to publish one tithe of the concurrent testimony in its favor, but we present the indorsement of a few of the leaders in the world of music.

From the Home Journal, Nov. 1, 1862.

We have examined the new Worcester patent, of which so much has been said, and nothing unjustly. Its nature is worth a moment's description, which those who have not seen it will be thankful for. Mr. Worcester has removed the post usually supporting the plate to which the strings are attached at their upper ends, and, having divided that plate laterally, has connected it with the piano case by hinges.

This plate now, like the tail-piece of a violin, sustained in entire independence of the sounding-board, leaves all of the latter which was formerly held rigid beneath it as so much new vibratory surface, making a practical addition of about one-third to the volume of the instrument. Several of the hinge-plate square pianos which we saw, possessed a fulness and power of tone equal to most of the grand pianos played in our concert halls. This improvement amounts to the condensation of half as much music again into the compass of an ordinary case. Condensations are always great successes, when they succeed at all. Canned soup and milk-bricks have made their inventors' fortunes. If I could pack CARL FORMES' voice into a child whom the conductor never counted [illegible] an avenue car, would not my portable *basso* be a tremendous hit? The world tends toward portability, and WORCESTER'S invention is a most successful push in the line of progress.

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DRAWING OF DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS NO. 389, NOV. 22, 1862.

13, 56, 68, drew	$30,000
17, 30, 31, drew	10,000
5, 38, 51, drew	10,000
47, 48, 49, drew	5,450
31, 56, 68, drew	5,000
17, 31, 56, drew	5,000
17, 30, 38, drew	5,000

In addition to the above, there were distributed 60 prizes of $1,000, 40 prizes of $500, and 30,209 of various denominations, amounting to the sum of $522,942.

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